

MYSTERY of MOVING PICTURES.

How the impossible is made possible and fairyland made real by the makers of the photographic films for Kinetoscopes. A wonderful business which has grown from nothing in a few years.

Did you ever come out of a moving picture show with the feeling that you had been "dreaming dreams?"

There is nothing that so thoroughly combines absolute mathematical exactness with fantastic unreality as the modern entertainment known as a moving picture show. There is nothing that requires more scientific and artistic skill in the making of more care and dexterity in the reproducing than the pictures shown by the kinetoscope, and there is nothing more mystifying to the beholder than these same pictures, when they are shown on the screen in the theater. In the same afternoon, perhaps, you will see a thrilling train robbery, a prize fight, a dainty little domestic comedy, a scene during a trip of one of the presidential candidates, a fairy tale of your childhood, and some of the magical pictures in which stones roll rapidly up hills, saws and hammers work without human assistance, or a skeleton gradually develops flesh and clothing. The commonplace is so mixed with the impossible that while you are looking at the pictures you find yourself believing it is all perfectly real and natural, and it is only after you have left the theater that you realize it is a trick, an optical illusion, and you wonder how it is done. The effect upon your mind is much like that produced by a dream you have had, only in the case of the cinematograph you try to analyze the process.

Behind the Scenes.

But the process is unanalyzable, unless you are permitted a peep behind the scenes of the business of film making. Once in the film maker's studio, however, you find the making of the pictures far more interesting than the pictures themselves. One moment you laugh at your own stupidity in not guessing "how it worked." The next you are lost in admiration of the cleverness of the film makers in being able to arrange the natural and ordinary means about them to produce such extraordinary results. And you never see a moving picture afterwards without remembering how it, or one like it, was made.

Art, the drama, nature, mechanical forces, all have a part in the production of the pictures that are reproduced all over the civilized world, for the moving picture show has become the most universal of all amusements. Every manufacturer of motion picture films maintains a large company of actors, a theater of his own with an immense stage fitted with traps, tanks, lifts and other usual scenic accessories, and a larger corps of stage carpenters, scene painters, scene shifters and property men than is thought necessary in any of the first-class theaters in Europe or America. All sorts of ingenious methods of producing unusual effects, all the devices for creating realistic illusions known to the stage and many that are impossible on the real stage, are employed. Every kind of scenery and stage setting are used. People of all ages, sizes and conditions, "the lame, the halt and the blind," as well as the physically perfect, take part in the various scenes. Sometimes the actors play their parts on a real stage, sometimes they act in the fields or woods or even on the streets of a city, and sometimes they go partly through a performance in the midst of natural surroundings and complete the play on the stage of a theater, or vice versa. It all depends on the subject of the picture and the way the idea is worked out.

Dramatic ability of a high order is necessary in the actors who pose before the speeding kineoscope, for acting alone must tell the story of the play they are presenting, and many of the subjects are too artistic to admit of mere pantomime as an exposition of their meaning.

Trick Pictures from France.

The kineoscope is not a French invention, but its development along artistic lines is due almost entirely to French ingenuity. In England, and in America till quite recently, it was used merely to record events as they occurred, such as the unveiling of a monument, the inauguration of a president of the United States, a boat race, a prize fight, a championship baseball game, or a great parade. No attempt was made to create subjects for the machine to photograph, and all fanciful pictures, color pictures, or others that were out of the ordinary were left for the French film makers to produce, and the result has been three distinctively characteristic classes of motion pictures.

England produces the "current events" films. She sends her kineoscope operators wherever great things are happening. She had one in the trenches at Casablanca, another in Constantinople when the Sultan proclaimed the constitution, another in Australia when the American fleet visited that colony. When King Edward opens an exposition the entire performance is recorded by the kineoscope, and reproduced somewhere else later. America makes "current events" films, but she also makes others. Film makers in America maintain their own theater and company of actors, and some of the best picture dramas and farces now shown have been produced here. The French manufacturers produce all the kinds of films made in England and America, but they make the colored pictures and the trick pictures in addition, and on that account their work is more interesting to the uninitiated than that of either English or American manufacturers.

An Example of the Method.

Everybody knows how a moving picture camera photographs a ball game

or a prize fight. The film, which is just like any other photograph film except in size, passes over the aperture through which the exposure is made at the rate of about 1000 pictures to the minute, recording every motion of every object within range of the camera, while it is passing, and sometimes consuming half a mile of film in a single record. But everybody does not know how the picture of a man who is run over by an automobile and both legs cut off, and who afterward replaces his legs and walks away on them is made, nor how the alien who calmly swims about under water during a twenty minute picture could have remained below the surface long enough for the photographs to be taken.

In the case of the man the picture was made by the "arret," or stop. In that of the alien the "fandu," or blend, is employed. Both of these are French discoveries, and both are all important in the making of any moving picture films that are not strictly record films. In the "arret" the machine is stopped at some definite point during the exposure of the film and the shutter closed so that registration is impossible. A change in some portion of the object being photographed is then made, after which the operation of the machine resumed. The "fandu" is produced by a double exposure of one film, or by doubling the film by superimposing one film upon another for reproduction.

The first is exemplified by the well-known picture, the "Happy Accident." A man falls asleep on the roadside and while he sleeps a motor car runs over him and cuts off both legs at the knee. The motorist discovers his carelessness too late, but stops his machine at once and, hurrying back to the injured man, picks up the severed legs and hands them to him. The victim of the accident replaces his legs and after shaking hands with the motorist walks off up the road.

Photographs of the Impossible.

Of course the thing is impossible, ridiculously so, but the pictures shown on the screen are the reproductions of actual photographs, and the puzzle to every one who sees the film is how can there be a photograph of a physical impossibility? The trick is not a difficult one after the right man is found to pose for the photograph. A man who has both legs off at the knee and uses artificial legs in their place was made up to look like another man with two good legs, and these two men changed places in the photograph. The actor comes on the stage first and goes to sleep by the roadside. The registration of the film is then stopped and the man with the artificial legs takes the actor's place, being careful to assume exactly the same position as the actor. Then the machine is started again and the picture is made of the automobile coming down the road, running over the sleeping man, the motorist getting out and going back and giving the injured man his legs. At this point the machine is again stopped, the legless man gets out of the way and the actor takes his place. When registration on the film is resumed there is apparently no break in the scene, and the little tragedy is finished without difficulty. But the effect produced by the two stops is thoroughly startling to the beholder of the reproduction.

Fairy Pictures.

One way of producing the blend is doubling the film, and this is the method most often adopted when supernatural appearances or disappearances are depicted. For example, a fairy appears to a child, talks a moment, and then disappears. First, a film of the scene, with the child in the foreground, is taken, the object being gradually thrown out of focus as the registration proceeds. Next, a film of the scene and the child with the fairy is taken, out of focus at first and gradually brought into focus. Then the two films are placed one upon the other so that they register exactly, and the result is the apparent gradual materialization of the fairy out of nothing. The fairy is, of course, much smaller than the child in the picture. In reality they are about the same size, the apparent difference being due to their respective distances from the camera.

In the cases of apparent defiance of natural laws, such as stones running up hill and jumping into open windows, or people walking upon the ceiling, the effect is produced in a different manner. The exposures are taken in the usual way. The stones fall out of the window and roll down the hill, and the people walk on the floor like civilized creatures while they are being photographed. But when the reproductions are made the films are carefully reversed, run backward, as it were, and the result is the reversal of the action part of the picture. This is a simple trick enough, but is hard to understand unless you have seen it done, and is one of the most puzzling of all the many illusions of motion pictures.

A Girl's Vision.

"The Errand Girl's Dream" shows another way of working a little trick on the audience. In the first scene the girl is shown leaving her home to go to the shop where she is employed. In the second scene she is shown at work in the shop and afterward starting out with a big box to deliver some goods to customers. These two scenes are shown with their natural backgrounds, having been taken without preparation in typical sections of Paris. But after the girl starts on her errands the operator of the kineoscope leaves her and returns to the theater, where he finds an actress made up to look like her and a scene painted to represent the street through which the girl is likely to pass.

In this scene the actress is sauntering along the street. Seeing a bench, she sits down, places her box beside her, and is soon lost in day dreams. Suddenly the box opens and out of it comes a party of fairy creatures who bow prettily to the girl, and then jumping down, go through a merry dance

There is more to the story, but this shows the trick.

When the girl sits down on the bench the film is stopped while the real box is removed and a piece of scenery painted to look like it is uncovered. This is opened from within in such a way that it seems to be opened by the fairies. The apparently diminutive size of the fairies is produced by placing them 80 or 40 feet farther away from the camera than is the girl, and as they are seen through the opening of the box the illusion is complete.

Most of these tricks are accomplished much as similar illusions on the real stage are produced except that the illusion is the more perfect in the moving picture because of the possibilities of a change of properties which the "arret" provides, but the ability to set the scene and produce the effect is based upon the same sort of knowledge and skill that is required in properly staging any theatrical performance.

Mechanical Marvels.

Mechanically, the kineoscope is becoming rather well known. The pictures are taken on a sensitized film, 1 1/4 inches wide, and varying in length from 100 to 1200 feet. The film passes in front of an aperture 1 inch by three-quarters of an inch in size, stops dead still for the fractional part of a second, and passes on, the process being so rapid that at the normal rate of speed of operating the machine, sixteen exposures are made every second of time.

When these pictures are reproduced and passed through the machine which projects them upon the screen, they are usually shown at exactly the same rate of speed at which they were taken, and thus the natural effect is produced.

In showing the pictures the film, which for reproduction has been changed from a negative to a positive and probably colored in the same way that ordinary lantern slides are colored, is passed from one reel to another over an aperture of the same size and shape as that through which the picture was originally taken, and the enlargement of the projected picture is accomplished by means of lenses in front of the picture. Light is furnished by electricity and, as in all stereoscopes, passes through the picture into the lens, where it is refracted to form the great spot of light upon the screen. It is the manipulation of this light that is the dangerous feature of moving pictures. The film is celluloid and highly explosive, and the point of light that falls upon it is so intense that if permitted to rest for a single instant upon the film, the heat produced will cause an explosion. While the film is moving there is no danger, but it cannot be stopped without danger, unless the machine is fitted with an automatic shutter, which falls over the aperture as soon as the crank stops turning.

Artistically the cinematograph is developing with amazing rapidity. When moving picture shows were first opened in the cities of this country they were regarded as a rather low order of amusement resorts. Already they have climbed several classes, and the character of pictures the best ones are showing now brings them almost on a plane with the first-class playhouses.

PRESIDENTS AND WHISKERS.

Martin Van Buren First Chief Executive to Wear Them.

"Speaking of whiskers," said the man in the chair when the barber gave him a chance to slip a few words in around the edges, "did you know that Martin Van Buren was the first President of the United States to wear whiskers?"

"Well, he was," the sifter continued, according to the New York Herald, "and it was such a new and strange style that he didn't dare to go to extremes and wore only small bunches in front of his ears. Something like we call 'presbyterians' in these days, you know."

"Martin had no precedent," the man in the chair went on. "For Washington, Adams, Jefferson and all his predecessors, irrespective of party, had smooth faces. After Van Buren there wasn't another President with hair on his face until Abraham Lincoln. He wore whiskers part of the time, but never a mustache. His successor, Andrew Johnson, was smooth-faced, but Grant, who came after him, wore a full beard, whiskers and mustache, as did Hayes, Garfield and Harrison."

"Grant was the first presidential mustache, although the mustache alone did not appear until some time later. Arthur wore mustache and 'sideboards,' the ideal gentlemanly whiskers, and they matched his style to a nicety. He couldn't have worn any other kind. Cleveland was the first President to introduce the mustache without the accompanying beard, and Roosevelt is the only other President to adopt the same style. McKinley's face was as smooth as his manners. If Vice President Fairbanks should ever come to the chair he will wear a cut unlike that of any of his predecessors and one nearer than any to the typical Brother Jonathan fashion. Not quite that, but run them out to a long point on his chin, and he's got the B. J. mighty near."

"Oh, no," replied the man, after a slight tawling, "he doesn't wear them that way because he's a Hoosier. He does it because whiskers on the jaw have a way of getting gray quite early in life, and Mr. Fairbanks is too young and active a man to have the wind blowing through a collection of gray whiskers. I know," smiled the man, "because mine are on the same pattern, and I'm no Hoosier. Neither are a whole lot of other middle-aged men who are still on the active list and are just a bit vain or sensitive about their age."

We have noticed that if you think before you speak, the other fellow gets in his joke first.

No man can afford to say all the things he would like to say.

If you have a secret, you may as well tell it to fifty as to one.



UNCONSCIOUS DETERIORATION.

By Rev. Charles F. Aked, D. D.

Gray hairs are here and there upon him and he knoweth it not.—Hosea viii, 9.

The comic paragraphists—gentlemen whose elevating trade it is to take all the dignity out of sentiment and all nobility out of life—are in the habit of making fun over the discovery of the first gray hair.

There is nothing funny about it. When some poignant experience forces upon us the realization of that for which the gray hair conventionally stands; when we realize with a shock that our youth has fled forever and that age is creeping on, the flood of new emotions may easily carry us off our feet.

If this is not true for you and has not been, then you are either much better or worse than the average of humanity. Either you have already grown unthoughtful, shallow and callous, or else you have a strong close grip upon the unseen but everlasting realities of life. And it would be good for us if there were some physical sign, corresponding to the approach of gray hairs, which might warn us of moral deterioration and awaken us to the necessity of renewing our youth by waiting upon the Lord, by taking in great reinforcements of moral energy to repair the waste and decay of moral tissue.

The shock, in the nature of things, could not be pleasant. The awakening might be rude and painful. But it would be salutary. It would be chastening. And if for the moment it is humbling, in the providence of God it might be permanently uplifting. If we could really see this soul destroying process at work, leading downward to something worse than a second childhood, leading to a second foolishness, unreasonableness, barbarism, back to the old unsprinkled, unsprinkling from which we have emerged, would that not be good for us? "With great price," said the officer to Paul, "I purchased this freedom." With great price, indeed, we delivered ourselves from the cramping littleness and debasing pleasures of other days. And now are we to sacrifice the freedom which cost us dear to open our fingers in mere summer wantonness and let it slip from us while the years bind us again in the old bondage to folly or sin, while strangers devour our strength, though we know it not, and gray hairs are here and there sprinkled upon us and we cannot see them?

The poet tells us of hair growing white in a single night from sudden fears. It may be so. But this moral deterioration is slow, gradual, silent. No man becomes desperately wicked all at once. When discovery, scandal and prosecution at the hands of the law present to you a spectacle of one who has held an honored position, a betrayer, an outlaw and a castaway, the real tragedy is not that which you see; and the very tears are for the long, slow processes which no eyes but God's have seen. How the high resolves must have drooped and died, and how the man has juggled with words, played fast and loose with honor, tampered with the sacred realities of conscience.

Do you think he has deliberately lied to his own soul, lied in church, lied to his God? Indeed, but you are wrong. He has lost his soul and lost his God before he comes to high-handed, brazen-checked, deliberate lying. First, the mingling, then the explosion! First, the moral muscle grown flabby, then the helpless weakness before temptation. First, the gray hairs here and there sprinkled upon him and he knows it not; finally the spiritual senility and swift oblivion. This is the course of unconscious deterioration.

IMMORTALITY OF FRIENDSHIP.

By Henry P. Cope.

"That where I am ye may be also."

—John 14:3.

Friends go on before, but friendships abide. The grave cuts no chasm; through love and through the dark door of death runs warm and holds firm the cable of affection.

No voice may come to us; no eyes look into ours; years may dim the memory of features, but still within us is this cherished treasure of their love and firm as eternity the faith that they love us still.

We plant the flowers on the mounds in the churchyard not because we ever think they are lying there, but because our love for them must find some expression; weiling up within it must work itself out at hands and finger tips. Blinded by tears, watering those flowers, we weep not with sorrow that they are gone, but with surfeit of emotion, more the pain of joy than of bitterness, that we can thus in such a little way express our love to them.

Here is a form of friendship altogether unaffected by the passing of the years or by the tides of fortune. It has laid hold on that which is eternal. Its bonds bind not flesh nor clay, but spirit to spirit and heart to heart. Friendship defies the fading leaf, the withering oak, the devouring worm; its possessions are in personality; its treasures are beyond moth and rust and intruder.

This would be a dark world for the living, but for our love for the dead. It comes to pass that some of us have the best part of ourselves over there, and all of us are made more tender by thoughts of unseen eyes that look down on us, measuring us with hearts freed from the bias and lusts of the world and we yet are in.

We need not worry whether we will know them again, those friends whose faces lightened ours in days gone by, for though they be changed to a seraph's beauty, we shall see not their faces, but their affection. It is like you in the dust who carries as to physical preservation and identification. This we all know, who hold deep within us

the friendships of those who are living in larger life, that love can never die, that affection enlarges despite the decays of time and grave, and that something of the self which is the basis of friendship is immortal.

This sense of the persistence of friendship is more than a state of feeling; it is the first flower of immortality; it is the eternal and divine in us answering to eternal and divine in lives that have been loosed from our limitations. It has nothing to do with alleged communications from the other world. It is the deep, abiding and strengthening sense that the web of love cannot be cut by the keen edge of death, that friendships abide through all, that love is immortal and loving the measure of our immortality.

No wonder the immortal love burns low when used by this secret supply; no wonder men doubt the future, when their hearts find no vital contact with its life, when they must depend on what the head may reason from analysis and probabilities.

I am not worried as to life beyond, because I know there is love beyond. The only going out from life I need to fear would be going out into a world where love was not. Precise plans of eternal redemption lie beyond my reasoning, but on the fact of infinite friendship I rest and know that the eternal affection will find me and teach me the larger life of the world where love shall have its liberty and shall be the law of all.

I know not where I shall meet those friends, where father and mother and child will wait, but a love light, that burns clear within, will lead me to them and I shall know them by that light. Love will come into its own; friendship into its fullness. The barriers will have been broken down. We shall know even as we are known, for we shall love even as we love.

So what can I do better in these days than cherish this hope, magnify this life of loving, make more friends that I may have greater fullness of living there, and if the great hope of that life be this free fullness of friendship, bring into this drear world as much of that life as I may by being good friend to as many as I may?

SHORT METER SERMONS.

No man ever overshoots his own moral aim.

All worthy education is training of the will.

The dogmatic are always strong on barking.

Counting your blessings discounts your burdens.

Character is what we make of life's conditions.

It takes more than good living to make the good life.

It takes a lot of piety to stand up against prosperity.

He is a foe to truth who would try to defend it with error.

The holy life is the one that is healthy all the way through.

No day is long enough to waste any of it in nursing enmity.

Do heaven's business and heavenly beauty will take care of itself.

The unanswered prayer finds its fruitage in the disciplined heart.

The man who is going to heaven never tries to take up all the road.

You do not secure a clean bill for yourself by indicting the rest of humanity.

There never can be sufficient public virtues in a life to balance private vices.

Whether earth shall be like heaven depends on whether heaven is in our hearts.

There are many things we cannot afford to get for less than their full price.

Some men think the only way to preserve the landmarks is to sit on the fence.

When a man gets to arguing with his conscience you may be sure his appetites are busy.

The minister who is thinking all the time of the limelight cannot do much for the lives of men.

DON'T FORGIVE US.

Don't let hope if you would avoid moral suicide.

Don't expect to find rest by retreating from duty.

Don't fail to sow happiness if you would reap heaven.

Don't make the mistake of blaming fate for the fruitage of your fears.

Don't expect to reap reward until you have earned it.

Don't consider it less your duty to cultivate joyousness than to seek holiness.

Don't pray with iniquity in your heart if you want the Lord to hear you.

Don't expect to safely reach the shore if you insist on being your own pilot.

Don't cultivate the habit of serving superstition if you would avoid enslaving your soul.

Don't fail to see the difference between the works of friendship and working your friends.

Don't make the mistake of basing your honesty wholly on policy for the tempter can always show you better premiums.

Parthenon Days.

There were no "contractors" in the days when the Parthenon was reared. The men who designed and built that immortal temple worked for the work's own sake, because they loved it. They were not looking for "grat," they were not thinking of the "dough" they were in it; they were thinking of their art, of their city, and of what they could do for that city's lasting glory.—Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, Universalist, New York City.

Needed Doctrines.

In the school, as in the home, God, Christ, heaven, hell, faith, hope, charity, duty, all of these doctrines, and more, are needed.—Cardinal James Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

JAPAN MADE AN ALLY BY THE UNITED STATES

Uncle Sam Reaches Agreement with Mikado in Affairs in Pacific.

WILL CONSULT EACH OTHER.

Nations Promise to Respect Respective Territories and Chinese Independence.

Despite official reticence at Washington, information from reliable sources has been obtained of an agreement of far-reaching importance between the United States and Japan covering the policy of the two countries in the Pacific.

The agreement is based on the idea of encouraging and defending free and peaceful commercial development in the Pacific. It contains not only a mutual guarantee to respect each other's territorial possessions there, but defines the attitude of the two countries toward China, binding each to defend by every peaceful means China's independence and integrity, and to give equal commercial opportunity to the Chinese empire to all nations. But more important still, the agreement in the event of complications threatening the status quo, binds the United States and Japan to consult each other with a view to acting together.

The agreement has been drawn up in the form of a declaration and consists of five articles. The first article gives expression to the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce in the Pacific. The second is a mutual disclaimer of an aggressive design, and contains also a definition of the policy of each government, both as directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the Pacific and the defense of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China. The third article contains a statement of the consequent "firm" reciprocal resolution of each government to respect the territorial possession in the Pacific of the other.

In the fourth article the United States and Japan express their determination, "in the common interest of all the powers," in China to support "by all peaceful means at their disposal" the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal commercial and industrial opportunity for all nations in the empire. The fifth article mutually pledges the two governments, in the case of "the occurrence of any event threatening the status quo," as above described, or the principle of equal opportunity, as above defined, "to communicate with each other for the purpose of arriving at a mutual understanding" with regard to the measures they may consider it useful to take.

NEW FORESTS FOR THE NATION.

Proclamation Sets Aside Land in Florida and North Carolina.

President Roosevelt has signed proclamations establishing the Ocala national forest in Marion County, Florida, and the Dakota national forest in Billings County, North Dakota. These two States have thus been added to nineteen other States and the Territory of Alaska, where in land is under scientific forest administration. The Florida forest, the first to be set aside by the government east of the Mississippi, has an area of 201,480 acres, one-fourth of which has been taken up under various land laws, and is well adapted to the production of forest growth. The Dakota forest consists of 14,080 acres and its creation is considered important, as it opens an experimental field for the tree planting in the State having only 1 per cent of tree growth.



In Belgium the exploitation of railroads by the State is proving disastrous. The deficit on last year's working was estimated between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000; but it will exceed \$2,000,000.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has added another order for 2,500 cars, and has just placed the contracts for their early delivery. This will mean the consumption of 10,000 tons of structural steel.

The Arkansas State railroad commission has voted to issue an order to the railroads against their charging 3-cent passenger rate. All the railroads are now charging this rate and heavy penalty suits will follow on the part of the State.

Judge Trieker in the federal court at Little Falls, Ark., granted the nine auxiliary Iron Mountain lines a temporary injunction against the 2-cent passenger rate and freight tariff, promulgated last winter by the railroad commission.

A new rate sheet, prevalent throughout the United States, excepting Michigan, has just been put in by the Pullman company, which, it is said, will result in an increase yearly of hundreds of thousands of dollars. For chair cars the company proposes to increase the cost every ten miles, instead of every fifty as at present.

The unfavorable results of the State ownership of railroads in Switzerland promises to be a leading issue in the coming electoral campaign. The confederation has \$210,000,000 invested in railroads. The deficit this year will be between \$1,000,000 and \$1,200,000.

With the formal signing of a general contract with a prominent construction firm, it was stated that actual work on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company's new \$20,000,000 depot and terminal facilities in Chicago will begin at once. When completed, two years hence, the new station will be the largest and most costly west of the Alleghenies.

END OF TOBACCO WAR.

Trust Yields to Growers' Organization and Lawlessness Will Cease.

After years of fighting, involving the depredations of night riders, the American Tobacco Trust has closed a deal with the Burley Tobacco Society. Its unrelenting foe for five years, involving the sum of \$14,000,000 and 80,000,000 pounds of burley tobacco. Practically all of the money will be put into circulation at once in Central Kentucky, and after a long period of self-enforced poverty, that part of the State producing burley tobacco once more will be prosperous. The transaction also marks an unusual situation in the United States, in that a great corporation has been won over by a band of humble, but determined farmers.

The Burley Tobacco Society is an organization that comprises about fifty-five counties in the northern and central portion of Kentucky, and has in its membership all tobacco raisers. These growers pooled all of their crops of 1906 and 1907, and the organization was controlled exactly like any corporation or trust would be, that is—by officers and an executive board.

For years previous to the time the farmers organized, the American Tobacco Company had been driving out competition and setting a price upon tobacco from their offices in New York, and had not for four or five years allowed the farmer practically any profit for raising the weed, never paying more than 7 or 8 cents a pound as an average.

The tobacco growers, knowing that the trust was realizing at least from 40 cents to \$1 for the Burley tobacco after it was manufactured for consumption, decided as a last resort, to organize against trust prices. This they did, with the result that by the recent deal they received an average of nearly 10 cents a pound for their tobacco, thus attesting they have gained their point. This was done by curtailing the production and not raising a crop this year.

Lawlessness was brought about in several counties of the burley district because farmers refused to go in the pool and wanted to take advantage of the high prices paid by the independent buyers and raise a crop. To hot-headed members of the Burley society this brought about much disorder, as these obstinate farmers were either forced into the pool by threats or duly punished, either by violence to person or to their property. While the officers and leading members of the Burley society frowned upon these acts of lawlessness, they in a manner, nodded consent to some of the depredations that were committed.

IGNORER BY PASSING CRAFT.

Peril of Death by Fire Follows Privations of Storm for Seamen.

A terrible story of suffering was told by the crew of the steamer "Jasen" T. Pratt, which burned off Long Point, Lake Erie. The crew escaped in small boats Wednesday night. It is charged that when the fire occurred their vessels near by refused to heed distress signals. Boats from one of a tow of barges took six of the crew of seventeen men ashore, but it is alleged, when the boat was returning to take off the others the captain of the tow barge signaled his men to return, leaving the other eleven in the lurch. One sailor, however, says the men were able to land the rest of the crew, but only after great peril and hardship. The fire broke out forward of the after cabin and cut off the engineers from the pumps. The trip was bad before the fire owing to heavy seas. The Pratt sprung a leak and ran to the Canadian shore to be pumped out before waiting for the upper lakes. Then came the fire.

WIFE STANDS BY THE PRINCE.

Anon Could Say Charges of Boni Are False—To Retaliate.

Princess Helie de Sagan denies that she is planning to divorce the prince and reward Count Boni de Castellane as a result of the charges made against her husband in the suit concerning the custody of her children. She declares the allegations of Boni's lawyer are false. The prince, in commenting on the court proceedings, said: "In a French court a long-winded lawyer can get up and say anything he pleases. He can make all sorts of charges and point you the blackest villain alive, but what he really says is never part of a judgment. Only what he proves counts. Just wait; we will show them some things they don't suspect exist."

PREDICTS CHILDLESS WORLD.

Great Peril in Race Suicide Is Seen by Prof. Wilcox of Cornell.

That there will be no children left if present race suicide tendencies continue during the next century throughout the civilized world was a prediction made by Prof. Walter D. Wilcox before the class in sanitary science and public health at Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y. "The true reason for the fall in the birth rate," he said, "is that in modern times, mainly in the last half century, births and the birth rate have come under the control of human will and choice in a sense and to a degree never before true. This power to control increase has been used and is being used to-day with reference to rate economic advantage and far too little with due consideration to social welfare and progress."

Prominent Canadian Dies.</

Crawford Avalanche.

By PAULER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year \$1.50
Six Months .75
Three Months .40

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 3

Tenth Congressional District.

We are in receipt of the following, from Geo. A. Loud. Comment is unnecessary as it speaks for itself and proves beyond question the confidence of our people in our congressman. To the voters of Crawford County: After extended delay the official vote of the 10th Congressional District has been tabulated. The pluralities of the several counties are as follows:

Alcona.....	656
Alpena.....	1,181
Arenac.....	335
Bay.....	1,485
Cheboygan.....	918
Crawford.....	328
Emmet.....	1,315
Gladwin.....	783
Iosco.....	474
Midland.....	1,181
Montmorency.....	354
Ogemaw.....	756
Oscoda.....	184
Otsego.....	553
Presque Isle.....	1,399
Total.....	12,120

This total plurality (12,120) is 2,000 votes more than expected, for my greatest hope prior to the election was that my plurality might perhaps reach 10,000.

Comment has been made that my vote fell behind the head of the ticket. This is, as a matter of course, absolutely true, for with our magnificent and faultless leader, William H. Taft, at the head of the ticket, no one short of a wing-footed Mercury would hope to run ahead of him. In my own district it is surprising indeed that there was not a much greater difference. We find complete returns give:

Entire district, Taft 25,100; Loud 24,797; Taft excess 303.

Bay county alone, Taft 6,730; Loud 6,293; Taft excess 437.

14 counties north of Bay county, Taft 18,370; Loud 18,504; Taft excess 134.

This shows that the excess of votes in favor of Taft was entirely in Bay county, while in the remaining fourteen counties of the district my vote was a trifle (134) over the head of the ticket. Far from being disappointed, I am gratified indeed over this showing. With a vigorous and popular opponent of clean, upright character, in the largest County of Bay, where a strong fight was made, a large cut was anticipated; but it proved much less than expected, the figures above from Bay county showing a modest cut of only 437.

In seven of the fifteen counties my vote was above the head of the ticket. Large pluralities in every one of the fifteen counties, not excepting, the home county of my opponent, which gave me 1,485 plurality. What more could one desire?

The total plurality this year, 12,130, exceeded by 4,073 that of any preceding candidate for congress, the greatest previous plurality, 8,057, being that given Hon. R. O. Crump, at his last election in 1900.

Plurality in 1902 was 5,224; O'Brien 11,846. Loud 17,069. Plurality in 1908 was 12,130; Covmans 12,667; Loud 24,797. These two are the only campaigns since 1900 in which there has been active opposition.

I am exceedingly pleased over the splendid pluralities given in every county of this district, but more pleased at the friendship and loyalty so abundantly expressed in this overwhelming vote. This evidence of your approval of past services in congress warms my heart and tends new enthusiasm to do my full duty for our district, our state and our country.

Marked For Death.

"Three years ago I was marked for death. A grave-yard cough was tearing my lungs to pieces. Doctors failed to help me, and hope had fled, when my husband got Dr. King's New Discovery," says Mrs. C. Williams of Bac, Ky. "The first dose helped me and improvement kept on until I had gained 58 pounds in weight and my health was fully restored." This medicine holds the world's healing record for coughs and colds and lung and throat diseases. It prevents pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at A. M. Lewis & Co's drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Those who habitually correct their children in their faults by whipping and boxing them, must not be surprised when they find them stepping them in return, and rough and abusive toward one another. They are simply trying to enforce their own little ideas of right as they have seen their elders do. The mother who spends most of her time fussing over the wardrobe of her children and herself, starching, ironing and decorating, and making them fashionable, will find the lessons she taught cropping out in dunder in vanity that prevents the development of solid character and useful habits. The father who smokes and drinks and spends his substance in riotous living, will have better luck than management if his children turn out to be strong, healthy and honorable citizens.

Rev. Fleeming and family are usually settled in the late residence of H. P. Hanson on Chestnut Street, near Ottawa.

Winter got here on the wings of the wind Sunday night with furies of snow Monday and Tuesday and the mercury registering at 8° Wednesday.

A. M. Lewis & Co. have put in a new National cigar stand and case that is a beauty, and would honor any house in America. Call and get a smoke.

Thanksgiving Union Service at the Presbyterian Church last Thursday was sparsely attended, but those present were well paid for the time and pleased with the address of Rev. Cunningham, pastor of the M. P. Church.

The regular business meeting of the Ladies Union will be held at the home of Mrs. Milk's Friday, Dec. 4th. All ladies of the congregation are cordially invited to come and bring anyone you choose. Come prepared to work.

The frost of yesterday morning put new life in Phelps' delivery horse, and he came up street at a lively gallop, but stopped suddenly on hooking a wheel onto a telephone pole at Olson's corner. He was not frightened, and little damage to the wagon was the result.

Sheriff Amlund has received copies of the proclamation of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission and order of the Secretary of Agriculture, Wilson, concerning the Foot and Mouth disease now prevalent in the County of Wayne and affecting the counties of Wayne, Macomb, Oakland, Wash- ington and Monroe, and from which safety of any live stock cannot be shipped during the time of Quarantine.

The dramatic aggregation of our high school took the "The Merchant of Venice, Up-To-Date" to Frederic last Saturday, for presentation to the inhabitants of that burg, at the opera house. They were greeted by a fair and appreciative audience, and came home on the midnight train, well pleased with their little outing, and only regretting that the small stage prevented their putting on the play in its full bigness.

(Crowded out last week.)

"Hub, 'Merchant of Venice' for a high-school play, it won't be any good!"—"Merchant of Venice," that's a nice jolly (?) play to amuse people with,—don't see what they want that for!"—"Say why don't they get a funny one?"—"And a few such critical remarks did some folks dare to drop, in a superior sort of way, last week,—but that was before Friday eve, when the High School girls and boys made their first appearance on the stage, with a modernized version of Shakspeare's good old play. And if he could, perhaps that good old man, the Bard of Avon, himself, would have hurried hither to rebuke for tampering with his immortal lines, but after he had been coaxed to settle himself comfortable in an opera chair,—say, in the sixth row,—to rest awhile, and had listened for half an hour, it's rather likely he would have been laughing and nodding and clapping with the rest, and you might have heard him murmur, from time to time, "Well, well, times have changed,—I see, but the 'Graying team' are just as brave and true as the Romans, and have as nimble wit."

"Launce- lot is the same jolly chap, and he is in good form tonight,—although when I first knew him, he was not the proud possessor of a wig, to puff off by chance,—and his mother takes my fancy, be- dadd, although I never met her before."—"Shylock does not now-a-days have the dignity of gray hairs, it seems, the mayhap he has dyed them, to match the foxy derby, but per- haps, he takes his part in proper style, and I could not better myself. Portia is still a fair maid, and a sound logic,—and Nerissa a worthy second; and why thought I not of that mouse myself?"—"Antonio is noble indeed and seems not to miss the brains he is minus of."—"And Bassanio and Gratiano are the same true lovers to the the maids, and withal have level heads for foot-ball."—"So Shylock was in love with Jessica all the while, and not her daddy after all. Well, Well! But she's all for Antonio, and she tells it well too,—and just like a woman, she sees her chance to wed, and yet she's shy to jump for it."—"And pretty Polly and the terrible Miss Threelock lend a helping hand to Fate."—"Methinks a machine to de- tect brains would have been a good thing in my time,—but perhaps the absence would have been appalling,—and 'twere better so!" And then, when the Gypsy Chorus came on, we can imagine him listening with rapt attention to the beautiful harmony of voices, and gazing on the beautiful picture with an artistic appreciation, and also enjoying the other special- ties between acts, which were all ex- ceedingly good. And we are sure he would have agreed with us all in saying that the entire entertainment was a grand success. Three cheers for the High School, and another three for Shakspeare!

Medicine That Is Medicine.

"I have suffered a good deal with malaria and stomach complaints, but have now found a remedy that keeps me well, and that remedy is Electric Bitters; a medicine that is medicine for stomach and liver troubles, and for run down conditions," says W. C. Kiebler, of Halliday, Ark. Electric Bitters purify and enrich the blood, tone up the nerves, and impart vigor and energy to the weak. Your money will be refunded if it fails to help you.—Sold at A. M. Lewis & Co's drug store.

Call to Patriotism

The Paul of the old State House that surrounded the Declaration of Independence, sold of house down already, and of just great death to do. It was a Call to Patriotism.

The current spirit of interest in things Colonial is the Paul of the old State House that surrounded the Declaration of Independence, sold of house down already, and of just great death to do. It was a Call to Patriotism.

In Towle Sterling Silver is in harmony with the spirit of the Colonial movement. Following is faithfully the Paul of the old State House that surrounded the Declaration of Independence, sold of house down already, and of just great death to do. It was a Call to Patriotism.

ANDREW PETERSON, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver.

Presbyterian Church.

Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "The Limitations of Faith." Sabbath School at 12 m. A. B. Failing, Supt. Christian Endeavor at 6 p. m. Topic of service "Commending our Society by Consistent Living." Preaching service at 7 p. m. Subject "The Knighthood of a new Chivalry." Prayer meeting and normal class at Mr. A. Failing's Thursday evening. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. HUMPHREY FLEMING, Pastor.

M. P. Church.

(South Side) Sunday, Dec. 6, 1908. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School 11:30 a. m. Junior League at 3 p. m. Preaching service at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

R. H. CUNNINGHAM, Pastor.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, Dec. 6, 1908. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m. Epworth League at 6:00 p. m. Preaching service 7:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:00. On Sunday evening the Pastor will preach the tenth number of the series of sermons on the life and work of the prophet Elijah. Subject "A Young Man's Call." 1 Kings, 19: 20. All are cordially invited.

E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

This is Worth Reading.

Leo F. Zellinski, of 68 Gibson St., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I cured the most annoying cold sore I ever had, with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. I applied this salve once a day for two days, when every trace of the sore was gone." Heals all sores. Sold under guarantee at A. M. Lewis & Co's drug store. 25c.

Levels Locals.

The Douglas Co., have plowed about 20 acres more south of the railroad. Their eye is looking fine.

C. F. Underhill has been setting out more ornamental trees in his yard the past few days.

Miles and Vantipion who have been camping on the Ferson place killed two deer on Dec. 11 last Friday. The buck had 20 points, 14 matured and 6 well developed.

Lew Carrier returned from Vander- bilt Tuesday.

John Shyam went to Grayling Tuesday last, returned Monday.

H. C. Schmidt of Grayling was calling on Father Owen Tuesday. He returned Wednesday without a deer.

Joe Simms is out again. He says he is going to try it again Tuesday. If he means that he is going to use his foot and leg as a shield for hard- wood logs, we predict it will be a failure.

Mrs. Joseph Douglas expects to go to the hospital again for another operation.

Thos. Walking has been preparing for winter, by placing a large storm shed on his west veranda.

The Forest Farm Co., are painting their farm house.

The Masquerade Wednesday evening was fairly well attended. Some fine costumes were worn.

J. F. Spencer is building again on his place.

Frank Pepenbos has been making some repairs for his brother on the house formerly owned by A. Bessy. Mr. Pepenbos expects to be here with his family the first of January.

DAN.

The Russian Pronouns It. The Russian official organ in St. Petersburg has a fine name for the newspapers. It is the Proutelstvin Vlastnik.

Firemen on Ocean Liners. One hundred and twenty firemen are required to feed the furnaces of a first-class Atlantic steamer.

Prospect in Himalayas. Seventeen American mining engi- neers are prospecting in the Him- layas.

As Frances Put It. Little Frances had begun to write letters under the supervision of mamma. Recently her mother was away on a visit, and Frances decided to write to her without help. She managed slang and the new mode of spelling in one sentence: "Grandma got a letter from Andy and the news is it aint her out."

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive before and on the 10th day of December next at ten o'clock a. m., at my office, will open sealed bids for the purchase of bonds of the Village of Grayling, Michigan in the sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars, payable one fourth of said amount in one year, one fourth in two years, one fourth in three years and the remaining one fourth in four years from the date of the reception of the money upon the sale thereof, each of said bonds bearing interest at the rate not to exceed six per cent per annum payable annually at the office of the treasurer of said Grayling Village and that said bonds can be evidenced by coupons attached to said bonds agreeing to pay said sums said interest will amount to.

All bids must specify both the rate of interest which will be accepted and the total amount which will be paid for said issue of bonds.

The right to reject any or all bids for said bonds is hereby reserved.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made and executed by Elenora Bates on the 10th day of May 1907 to Sarah E. Bechraft mortgage, which said mortgage was recorded on the tenth day of May, 1907 in the office of the Register of deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber H of mortgages on page 464, which mortgage was assigned by said Sarah E. Bechraft to Walmer Jorgenson, by assignment in writing bearing date, May 31st, 1907, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Crawford County in Liber G of assignment of mortgages on page 81.

Assignee of said mortgage does hereby elect and declare the principal sum and all arrearage thereon as now due, and there is now due at this date on said mortgage six hundred and fifty-five 30-100 dollars for principal and interest.

The mortgaged premises are situated in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, and described as follows to wit: Lot number eleven of block nine, of the original plat of the Village of Grayling, as recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereon.

This land will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Friday the fifth day of March, 1909, at twelve o'clock noon, local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, costs and expenses of said sale and the attorney fees, provided for in mortgage and by law.

Dated, November the twenty-third, 1908.

WALMER JORGENSEN, Assignee of Mortgagee.

J. O. CUNNINGHAM, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

nov26-13t

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail and fully enriched with new matter, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation.

We are of the opinion that this allegation is unfounded and incorrect. The work that has been accomplished and the results that have been reached, in the new edition, have been such as to make it a dictionary of a new type, and one that is better adapted to the needs of the present generation than any other dictionary of the kind.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in an official work of the highest authority in the country of definition; and that in the future in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES D. KOTT, Chief Justice.

LAWRENCE WELDON, JOHN D. KELLY, FRANK J. KELLY, CHARLES D. KOTT, Chief Justice.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

THE GRAND PRIZE (the highest award) was given to the International at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

GET THE LATEST AND BEST

You will be interested in our specimen pages, sent free.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

No Poetry In His Business.

"Does it not throw a shade of bitterness into your heart," said the poetic youth, "to see the trees all loaded and to hear the wind sighing in mournful monotony? Does it not make you feel that there is too much that is bleak in the world?"

"No," answered the practical youth, "it does not."

"Why?"

"Because my father is in the coal business."—Stray Strodes.

A Dangerous Operation.

is the removal of the appendix by a surgeon. No one who takes Dr. King's New Life Pills is ever subjected to this frightful ordeal. They work so quietly you don't feel them. They cure constipation, headache, biliousness, indigestion, malaria. 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co's drug store.

COOL WEATHER IS HERE

Remember we wholesale as well as retail

WHAT?

Home dressed and Chicago fresh meats.

If you are in need of Beef or Pork in any quantity. Call and see what we have to offer.

Fresh Oysters direct from—

Baltimore.

PEOPLE'S MARKET, MILKS BROS; Prop'rs.

"The Early Bird Gets The Worm."

The same as the early shopper gets the best selection to pick from. I have a fine stock of

LOCKETS

from \$1.00 up with neck chains to match. Make your selection early and have same laid away for you if you like.

Do Not Delay.

C. J. HATHAWAY, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Photographer

Positively leases particular patrons promptly at popular prices.

WINTH GARD

PLEASANT TO TAKE

Young people have a proverbial disregard for extra wraps of rubber, hence many of them have a cough most of the time.

This is right. Because the superabundant vitality of youth will throw off diseases which would kill older people, is no reason that coughs and colds among children should be neglected. The boy or girl who contracts a cough needs

REXALL

CHERRY JUICE COUGH SYRUP

and should be given it without delay. This medicine is pleasant to take and is guaranteed to break up at once and ultimately cure the most stubborn cough. Mothers write us grateful letters, telling of the wonderful properties of this syrup. It is a splendid medicine—soothing and healing to old and young. Try it! Large bottles only 50 cents.

A. M. LEWIS & CO., Druggist and Book Sellers

Grayling, . . . Mich.

THE GREATEST CURE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

GUARANTEED CURE FOR Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Quinsy, Hoarseness, Membrane of the Lungs, Weakness of the Lungs, Asthma and all diseases of THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

Eleven years ago Dr. King's New Discovery permanently cured me of a severe and dangerous throat and lung trouble, and I've been a well man ever since.—G. O. Floyd, Merchant, Kentucky, & C.

PRICE 50c AND 1.00

WHOLESALE AND GUARANTEED BY

A. M. Lewis & Co. Druggists.

This is good OVERCOAT WEATHER

What your tailor?

and we are the people who can supply you with Good Overcoats—the kind that fit, look neat and give superior service. If preferred, you can have them

Made to Your Order

by Ed. V. Price & Co., largest makers in the world of GOOD tailored-to-order Clothes. Come in today, look over their hand- some fabrics,, and make your

Double-Breasted Overcoat selection. No. 539

Cost is Very Reasonable

but the style, fit, shape and value you'll get will sur- pass any thing to be found in the tailoring line in this town for nearly twice the money.

Salling, Hanson Co.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION,

A. KRAUS & SON.

Now is the best time for providing yourself with winter wearables.

Mens' made to order Suits and Overcoats; ready to wear Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Underwear, Shirts, Gloves, Neckwear and Sweater-coats.

Everything that is correct for Men, Women and Children.

Ladies' Coats, Skirts, Silk Waists, Net Waists, Petticoats, Underwear, Shoes and Hosiery.

It is a matter of public knowledge that any article which bears the name of A. Kraus & Son is right in every particular. We can easily convince you if you will kindly afford us an opportu- nity.

A. KRAUS & SON.

LEADING DRY GOODS STORE.

THE GREATEST CURE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

GUARANTEED CURE FOR Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Quinsy, Hoarseness, Membrane of the Lungs, Weakness of the Lungs, Asthma and all diseases of THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

Eleven years ago Dr. King's New Discovery permanently cured me of a severe and dangerous throat and lung trouble, and I've been a well man ever since.—G. O. Floyd, Merchant, Kentucky, & C.

PRICE 50c AND 1.00

WHOLESALE AND GUARANTEED BY

A. M. Lewis & Co. Druggists.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 3

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want your money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

Fine Candies at Central Drug Store.

Special bargains in houses and vacant lots. Apply to Chas. S. Clark.

Edison Records for December now on sale at Hathaway's.

For Sale Cheap—A Pontiac Road wagon, nearly new. R. W. BRINK.

A complete line of pipes at reasonable prices at Central Drug Store.

Buy your cut glass and silver at Hathaway's.

A full attendance of all members of the Rebeckah lodge are expected to be present Monday evening.

Leave your orders for coal at S. H. Co's. store. Prices as low as anybody's.

Dr. A. Spinney will be at the depot hotel to-day, from 7:00 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

The price of Coal will advance November 28th. HENRY BATES.

Keep an eye on Hathaway's Ads. It will help you to select that Christmas present.

The bake sale will continue every Saturday afternoon at Mr. Simpson's store.

St. Charles Coal, as genuine as any, \$4.50 per ton, delivered. Geo. Langevin.

S. H. Co., will fill your coal bin, if you leave your order at their store. It will pay you to order now.

St. Charles coal, as genuine as any, \$4.50 per ton, delivered. Geo. Langevin.

Simpson is the cheapest place to buy groceries and dry goods for cash. Come and get prices.

St. Charles coal, as genuine as any, \$4.50 per ton, delivered. Geo. Langevin.

FOR SALE—A good brown mare, about 1400 pounds, good worker. Address F. Hoell, Sigbee, Mich.

For first-class lunches at reasonable prices go to Colleen's Restaurant, Opposite S. H. Co's store.

For Sale—A good milk cow giving 6 quarts of milk and coming fresh. A bargain. F. R. DECKROW & SON.

Cold weather will soon be here and if you need any coal for winter, it will pay you to leave your order with S. H. Co.

The Methodist Ladies will have their annual sale two days in the G. A. R. hall December 9th and 10th. Supper both nights.

Mr. Carl Collen and wife left for Seattle, Washington Monday, where they expect to make their future home.

For Sale—A few cords of dry Jack pine wood, cut green and dried one year per cord \$1.75. LEON J. STEPHAN, Grayling.

George Jerome came home from Minnesota in time for his Thanksgiving dinner. His smile has not "come off."

Upon completion of the new I. O. O. F. building, a dancing school will be started. For particulars enquire of Fred Alexander.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Aebli, Sunday Nov. 29th, a son, Grandpa "Peter" is all right and fatter than ever.

Subscriptions taken for the Youths Companion, the greatest publication in the world for our young people, \$1.75 per year.

The gentle gray-horse of McEvaris took a fresh start last week and ran away, throwing him under the wheels and pounding him up so he is obliged to take a little rest.

Mr. C. J. Hathaway returned from Detroit Monday after purchasing a complete line of Holiday goods at that place. Mrs. Hathaway accompanied him home from Orion, Mich.

A first class work team, good drivers, with harness and wagon for sale, at less than value. Enquire at AVALANCHE OFFICE.

MAKE EASY MONEY home corresponding for newspapers; either sex; experience unnecessary; reporters and correspondents wanted in every section; send stamp for particulars. EMILY PRESS SYNDICATE, Middleport, N. Y.

Post-master Bates has got the dead-wood on the careless patrons of the office who invariably leave the door open in the winter. He has put on an air spring, so the door will close itself.

Grandpa and Grandma Charles Robinson were more than giving thanks last Thursday. Aside from the home family, their daughters Mrs. L. H. Johnson of Bay City and Mrs. J. J. Malenfant of Cheboygan, with their husbands and all the children were here to help at the Thanksgiving dinner. All are ever welcome home.

The Ladies Aid will serve a 10 cent supper the 10th of December at W. R. C. Hall.

Suitable things for Xmas will be on hand at the G. A. R. hall December 9th and 10th.

There will be a new England supper at the G. A. R. Hall, December 9th. Price 25 cents.

Mrs. L. Jeanon came down from Gaylord Monday for a little visit with old friends here.

Rev. E. G. Johnson has a nice five piece parlor suit that he will sell at a very reasonable price.

Mrs. John Rasmussen of Johannesburg was in the village one day last week calling on friends here.

The Ladies of the Aid are requested to meet with Mrs. Leece tomorrow afternoon. A full attendance is desired.

Read the Programme for the Farmer's Institute, and make up your mind to go and see how fully it will be carried out.

Miss Irene Burton was one of the happy home comers for Turkey Day. She is well pleased with her place in Alma College.

Mrs. D. Lamphere went to visit at her old home at Caro about three weeks ago, and was taken ill and is yet unable to come home.

W. Jorgensen started on a business trip to Chicago last Saturday, taking advantage of the rates given by the Q. T. to the great live stock show.

There was a happy gang at the residence of R. A. McPeak last week especially the children for "Grandma" was here for a Thanksgiving visit.

The Ladies of the L. O. T. M. M. are requested to be present at the meeting Friday Dec. 4th election of officers and other important business. ANNA ISENHAUER, R. K.

Geo. L. Frank of Bay City, W. S. wants a carload of Christmas trees. Any of our readers who want to procure them can write Mr. Frank as above for particulars.

Mrs. L. W. Colter had the pleasure of entertaining her sisters, Mrs. Baker of Owosso and Mrs. Haines of Henderson, for Thanksgiving dinner. It was a surprise, as she had not seen them for fifteen years.

It is expected that the attendance of ladies at the Woman's section of the Farmer's Institute will be larger than over. The subjects presented will be as interesting to housewives in town as those on the farm.

Clyde Hum has gone to Lansing to learn the trade of machinist. He starts in the great Olds Auto Factory which is a practical school and if he is adapted to the work will make an independent man of him.

Rev. R. L. Cope, a former pastor of the M. E. Church in this village, stopped off here Monday on his way home from his hunting trip in the U. P. to shake hands with old friends, who were glad to welcome him. As usual he got his two deer.

Every farmer in the County of Crawford should make it a business to attend every session of the Farmer's Institute this week if it be possible. No one can be present without absorbing some new ideas that will be of benefit to them in their future work.

Mrs. Pillsbury resigned her position as matron of the Enginemen's Club House where she has been employed the last 7 years. After a few days rest she will start for her new home in Lansing where her son Laurence is employed.

Thursday afternoon a blast from the fire whistle called out the boys, though it was not a regular alarm, and they only reached the avenue with the cart. It was caused by the wind fearing the metal roof from the mill, and the watchman blew the whistle for the foreman and help.

W. B. Covert a resident here for several years, who went west and located at Lead, South Dakota six years ago, arrived here for a little visit last Saturday. He is enroute to the home of his boyhood in the state of New York. He was decidedly pleased with the improvements made here since his leaving.

The dwelling east of W. F. Brink's owned by Willis Manning was struck by lightning, Wednesday evening, which did some queer things. The fluid bored several holes through the sides and roof, overturned the stoves, and went into the cellar, and no fire followed and neither of the occupants who were sitting in the room where most damage was done felt anything of the electric shock.

The fire alarm called out the hose-carts Thursday morning but fortunately they were not needed as the fire a burning chimney on Burton's saloon building was controlled without the aid of the department. It was a fortunate escape for the wind was blowing a gale from the southwest and would have wiped out the business part of the village, had the fire got a fair start.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harrington of this village was the scene of a very happy gathering on Thanksgiving day. Thirty guests all of whom were relatives of the host and hostess, sitting down to the bounteous repast set for them. The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bates of Frederic, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bates and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bates and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harrington and family, of Grayling, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoyt and family of Gaylord, Rev. and Mrs. G. F. Hathaway and family of Hermansville, and Miss Kathryn Bates of Toledo, Ohio.

CRAWFORD COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE

S. B. Brott, Wellington, President. Hugo Schreiber, Pere Cheuey, Sec. E. M. Moore, Orchard Lake, Conductor.

L. B. Taft, Agricultural College Superintendent of Michigan Farmers' Institute.

Friday Forenoon, Dec. 4.

9:45—Introductory remarks..... Pres. S. B. Brott, of Wellington

10:00—Clover, Our Sheet Anchor..... O. F. Barnes

10:00—Discussion..... E. M. Moore, Orchard Lake

11:30—Discussion.....

Friday Afternoon, Dec. 4.

1:00—Question Box, in charge of..... E. M. Moore.

Music.....

1:30—Sheep on the Farm..... E. M. Moore.

Discussion..... Chas. Silaby

2:30—How to Clean New Land..... Discussion.

3:30—Improving Michigan Roads..... Hon. H. S. Earl,

State Highway Com. Discussion.....

Friday Evening, Dec. 4.

7:00—Music.....

Making the Home Attractive..... E. M. Moore.

Recitation.....

8:15—Co-operation of Home and School..... Mrs. C. H. Barnum,

Charlotte, Mich. Music.....

9:00—Individuality..... Hon. H. Earl

Music.....

Woman's Section, Friday, Dec. 4.

1:30—Introductory Remarks..... Mrs. Carrie Feldhauser.

Invocation.....

Music.....

2:00—Everyday Housekeeping..... Mrs. C. H. Barnum, Charlotte,

Discussion.....

Music.....

3:00—Essentials of a Home..... Discussion.

Election of officers.....

Music.....

Saturday Forenoon, Dec. 5.

9:45—Corn without a Silo..... E. M. Moore.

Discussion.....

10:45—Grain Crops, and how to grow them..... N. A. Clapp.

Discussion.....

11:45—Business meeting of the County Institute Society, Reports, Election of officers for ensuing year, etc.

Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 5.

1:00—Question Box in charge of..... N. A. Clapp.

Music.....

1:30—The Profitable Dairy Cow..... E. M. Moore.

Discussion.....

2:30—Potato Culture..... N. A. Clapp.

Discussion.....

3:30—The Selection and care of Farm Horses..... W. S. Chalker

Discussion.....

County Road Institute.

The county road joint institute for Crawford and Roscommon County will be held at Roscommon, on December 3, 1908 beginning at 10:00 a. m. Highway commissioners in attendance will receive their expenses and one day's pay. Everyone interested in the question of good roads is cordially invited to attend. The sessions will be held in connection with Farmer's Institute.

HORATIO S. EARLE, State Highway Commissioner.

ESTRAY—Came into my enclosure a red heifer, a year old past. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. Enquire at this office or of MARY T. VALLAD.

Sealed Proposals.

Sealed proposals will be received by James J. Collen, Clerk of Crawford County, Mich, until 4 p. m. Jan. 4 1909 for the construction of a two story brick County Home. Plans may be seen at the office of said clerk and at the home of the Archt. J. Frederickson, Gaylord, Mich. Certified Check \$100 with each bid. Bonds 30 percent of contract to be furnished by the successful bidder. Proposals for plumbing and steam heating of above building will be received at same date and hour, certified check of \$100 with each bid.

Estray Notice.

Strayed into my premises two spring calfs, color black, one a heifer and the other a bull. Owner is requested to call for them and pay charges for keeping and advertising.

FRED HOESLI, Sigbee, Mich.

Notice.

As my wife, Sarah has left my bed and board without just cause I hereby forbid any one trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts contracted by her after this date, November 12th. 1908. F. N. WILCOX.

Ray Amidon came home from the Ferris School at Big Rapids to eat turkey with his parents and staid till Monday to visit with the girls—and boys. Ray is enthusiastic over the school and his work, and he is sure to "make good" as well as other Grayling boys who have been there.

FURNITURE!



IF WISHES WERE FISHES

then we would not keep a furniture store, but go into the fish business where we could stock up by just wishing. Since they are not, we will still be found at the old stand, where we will continue our policy of careful buying and cheap selling.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

Drugs Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store
N. ROLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

JUST RECEIVED!

A fresh consignment of

LOWNEY'S AND STRAUB BROS.

Candies in packages or bulk.

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty

O. W. ROESER, Manager.

Candy. Cigars

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

Mo-Ka Coffee

1-4 Off Sale!

On Ladies' Millinery and all Ladies' and Children's Coats, Suits, Skirts and Dresses.

The winter season has just begun, and this will be the best opportunity afforded you to get a Coat, Suit or Hat at 1-4 off regular prices.

The very latest styles shown in all garments.

Our Basement Department is rapidly filling with Holiday Goods.

Special bargains in Granite and Tinware. Call and inspect Articles we are selling for 5 and 10c.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

"The Quality Store."

New Goods!

We have a fresh stock of all new goods on hand now since selling off old stock at the auction sale.

If in need of a first class Plow, Harrow, Cultivator, Wagon, Buggy, Cutter, Drill, Roller, or infact any impliment or tool, or hardware goods call on us and get the BEST at reasonable prices

We are in business for your business and wish your trade. We shall continue in the Hardware and implement business indefinitely at the old stand. See what we can do for you on a new Cutter.

See us for Bargains.

The S. B. Brott Implement Co.

Wellington, Michigan.

FRESH FROM THE FIELD

MICHIGAN'S BEST PRODUCT

Ideal Brand

PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Pure, Dark, Old-Fashioned Article, we can furnish it at

45 cents per 10 pound sack.

Leave Us Your Order.

S. S. PHELPS.

Job Printing

At this office.

STOP!

and think what it would mean to you to lose your

EYE SIGHT

Many

have done so simply by neglect.

Now

is the time to act at the first symptoms of eye strain.

I have the necessary instruments to detect eye defects.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optometrist.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILL. MICHIGAN.

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sunday.
Guthrie, Okla., was inundated by rise of the Cottonwood river.

Paris authorities have disinterred Steinheil's body to probe murder charges.

The American-Japanese agreement has evoked expressions of satisfaction at St. Petersburg and London.

The Postmaster General's annual report shows a deficit of \$14,573,222, the largest in the history of the department.

The Ishmanian commission reports \$84,572,000 has been spent on the Panama canal and that labor problem is solved.

Postmaster General Meyer in his annual report again urges the establishment of postal savings banks and a rural parcel post.

Monday.
Lord Roberts appealed to the British House of Lords for an army sufficient to make an invasion of England hopeless.

Two tornadoes, one north and the other south bound, swept over west Arkansas Monday afternoon, destroying many lives and much property.

Fire swept part of the town of Dublin, N. H., situated high up on the north side of Old Monadnock mountain, and destroyed the Leffingwell House.

Announcement was made the other day that the Union rolling mill in Cleveland at once will put on its full force and run seven days in the week instead of four.

Tuesday.
The Supreme Court of Ohio has knocked out the Cincinnati Gayman probe committee appointed by the last Legislature.

Jacob Bellhart, founder of the "Split Fruit" cult, died suddenly on the farm belonging to the organization near Waukegan, Ill.

Fulton County, Ohio, voted "dry" by 946, Miami County "dry" by 1,350. In the former there were twenty-four saloons and in the latter sixty.

A. B. Cummins was elected United States Senator by the Iowa Legislature Tuesday to fill the unexpired term of W. B. Allison, and Lieutenant Governor Warren Garst was inaugurated as his successor.

Wednesday.
President Castro of Venezuela has sailed from Caracas for Bordeaux, France, to undergo an operation.

Six lives were lost when the steel freighter George, named and sunk off the Finance of the Panama line off Sandy Hook.

Six robbers dynamited the bank of Page, Neb., securing all the cash in the bank, said to be about \$4,000, and made good their escape.

Robbers blew open the vault of the Towanda State Bank at Towanda, Kan., early Wednesday, secured \$2,500 and escaped on a handcar.

An equestrian statue of General Philip Sheridan was unveiled in Washington, President Roosevelt and big men of the army taking part in the ceremonies.

Thursday.
The Department of Commerce and Labor has issued statistics showing that one of each twelve marriages ends in divorce, that divorces are over twice as common as forty years ago and that Illinois grants the most divorces.

At La Porte, Ind., the jury decided Ray Lamphere is guilty of arson and he was sentenced from two to twenty-one years in the penitentiary, the jury also ruling that the body taken from the ruins was that of Mrs. Guinness.

Friday.
The Hughes County Bank at Blunt, S. D., was robbed of about \$150 the other day.

Mrs. Eleanor Merron Cowper, playwright, shot herself in the St. Regis hotel, New York.

Suit has been filed in Findlay, Ohio, to test the constitutionality of the Rose local option law.

Mrs. Christina Clark, accused of the murder of her divorced husband, was found guilty in Vermilion, S. D.

Frank H. Hitchcock has been offered and has accepted the position of Postmaster General in Mr. Taft's Cabinet.

Despite official reticence at Washington, it is learned from reliable sources that Japan and America have reached an agreement amounting almost to an offensive and defensive alliance in the Pacific.

Public Printer John S. Leach sent his resignation to President Roosevelt, asking to be returned to service in the Philippines. Samuel B. Donnelly of Brooklyn, N. Y., former president of the International Typographical Union, was appointed to succeed Mr. Leach.

Saturday.
Rebels won a battle in Hayti and are marching on the capital; the United States may intervene.

Six men were suffocated in a salt mine in the village of Oakwood, on the western outskirts of Detroit.

The engagement between the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins of West Virginia is broken off.

An explosion in a model mine at Marianna, Pa., killed every man at work, the dead being estimated at 125. A State inspector a few hours before had left the workings after a two days' study, declaring the mine in perfect condition.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Charity organizations of New York plan drastic action to become rid of the hundreds of "hoboes" who refuse to work.

Capt. Ivan de Nazimoff, chamberlain to the Czar and vice director of the Russian printing office, started out from New York to inspect large American printing establishments.

The business section of the town of Kellher, Sask., a new point on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, was destroyed by fire. Nine firms sustained losses which aggregate \$75,000.

Vice President Fairbanks at Washington denied he is to accept a foreign mission under the new administration, but said he intends taking up the practice of law.

Four men are believed to have lost their lives in a fire which partially destroyed a seven-story business building on Canal street, New York. Firemen Edward A. Rose and Frank Whitehead scaled the building.

Positive identification is claimed at Denver of Mrs. Allen F. Read, who attempted extortion on Mrs. Phillips, as Mrs. Alice Cheney Brown, who attempted a \$20,000 bond swindle in Chicago recently.

125 DIE IN EXPLOSION.

Nearly All at Work Killed by Gas in Marianna, Pa., Mine.

At least 125 men, mostly Americans or English speaking miners, are dead in the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Coal Company's mine at Marianna, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. The men were caught in an explosion just before noon Saturday and when rescuers broke through the debris, all were found dead.

The force of the explosion was such that the heavy iron cage which carried the men from the surface to the workings was blown 300 feet away from the mouth of the shaft. Two men who were on the cage at the time were killed, one of them having his head blown off.

The first rescuing party of sixty was compelled to retreat on account of the intense heat, after getting within a short distance of where the men were entombed.

The workings in which the catastrophe happened is known as the Rachel and Agnes mines, in reality a double mine with underground connections. Construction work was practically finished and Deputy State Mine Inspector Henry Loutitt a few minutes before the explosion had completed a two days' inspection which had revealed no cause for apprehension.

He and General Manager Kerr of the company came to the surface in the cage operated in one of the shafts a few minutes before 11 o'clock. Mine Foreman Henry Thompson and two miners entered the cage and it was started toward the bottom of the 600 foot shaft. There was an ominous rumbling, then a trembling of the ground, round about the mouth of the shaft as from an earthquake and an instant later there was a terrific report and the cage was hurled up the shaft and through the roof of the shaft house, the mine foreman and the two men still in it.

The bodies of the men were buried through the top of the building and far beyond it. Thompson was dead when picked up, while the others, although mortally injured, were hurried to a hospital.

So great was the force of the explosion that shattered portions of the woodwork about the mouth of the shaft were blown into Ten Mile Creek, 2,000 feet from the shaft. Besides the three men in the cage, portions of at least two other bodies were blown from the shaft and were found in the field nearby. The ventilating fans were put out of commission by the explosion, and for several hours, until repairs could be made, no air could be forced into the mine. Immediately following the explosion a dense column of smoke issued from the shafts and it was feared a fierce fire was raging at the bottom of the mine.

A short time afterwards the smoke almost entirely ceased, but those on the surface were unable to tell whether the fire had been smothered out or the shafts so filled with falling debris that the smoke could not escape. Rescue work was immediately started. There is no doubt that the death list will reach 125 men. Officials of the company admit that 125 men went down the shaft to work in the morning. According to miners and others familiar with the number of men generally employed in the mine, the death list will exceed the company's estimate by at least fifty.

3,000 HOMELESS IN FLOOD.

Guthrie, Okla., Half Under Terrific Torrent of Water.

Three thousand persons were made homeless when the Cottonwood river, fed by its tributaries, overflowed its banks Sunday and inundated half the city of Guthrie, Okla.

Hundreds of persons who refused to get out of the flooded district, believing that the river would not rise as rapidly as it did, fired shots of distress before sunset, and hundreds of boats with an army of rescuers brought many of the tardy ones to places of safety.

So rapid was the rise in the Cottonwood that twenty head of cattle were drowned before they could be gotten out of the waters. Street car service is completely at a standstill. The city's water plant is under water. Five thousand dollars' worth of cotton belonging to the Farmers' oil mill was washed away down stream, and 2,000 bales are still in the water. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe roundhouse and shops are inundated.

100 DIE WHEN STEAMER SINKS

Philippine Coasting Vessel Struck a Rock During a Storm.

The coasting steamer Ponting, carrying a large number of laborers from Narayan to the rice fields in Panagasinan province, P. I., struck a rock and sank during a storm off the town of San Fernando in Anjou province. It is estimated that a hundred of the passengers and crew were drowned. The steamer Viscaya rescued fifty-five. A patrol of constabulary which was established immediately after the accident picked up fifteen bodies and many more were coming ashore. It is not known whether any Americans or Europeans were aboard the wrecked steamer.

Six Suffocated in Mine.

Six men were suffocated to death in the village of Oakwood, outside the western outskirts of Detroit. They were at work 500 feet down in a shaft being sunk for a salt mine when the canvas tube which supplied them with air became clogged and the shaft filled with gas.

Mrs. Clark Found Guilty.
Mrs. Christina Clark, accused of the murder of her divorced husband, was found guilty in Vermilion, S. D. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

Millionaire Dies of Poison.
J. George McGannon, millionaire president of the Central National Bank in Tulsa, Okla., died of poisonous poison contracted while dining in a hotel. McGannon went there two years ago from Seneca, Mo., where he made a fortune early in the '70's trading with the Indians.

Diplomat Quits His Post.
John Gardner Coolidge, the American minister to Nicaragua, has resigned. It is reported that Mr. Coolidge took this step because of disapproval of his government in meddling with the internal affairs of Nicaragua.

WAS M. FAURE SLAIN BY MME. STEINHEIL?

Confession of Woman in French Murder Case Involves Several Noted Personages.

FRIEND OF LATE PRESIDENT.

Paris Inflamed by Charge Artist's Widow Poisoned Executive—Noted Suspect Is in Jail.

After almost ten years of mystery, it is charged that a woman poisoned Felix Faure, president of France, because he opposed revision of the Dreyfus case. Whether she was the instrument of conspirators is a question that is shaking France. On the answer may depend a tremendous political upheaval. The accused woman is Mme. Steinheil, who has been arrested for the murder of her artist husband, Adolphe Steinheil, rich and famous, and Mme. Japy, his mother-in-law.

President Faure died suddenly in the house of M. and Mme. Steinheil, Feb. 16, 1899, and no arrests ever were made. Steinheil and Mme. Japy were strangled to death the night of May 30, 1908. The artist's beautiful and accomplished wife in the next room escaped unharmed. The anti-Semite Libre Parole charges Mme. Steinheil with having poisoned President Faure because he opposed revision of the Dreyfus case.

One man in Paris, high in the confidence of the government officials, gives a story of President Faure's death hitherto untold. This man said that President Faure visited Mme. Steinheil secretly the afternoon of Feb. 16, 1899, at her home. The President had an engagement for the afternoon at the Elysee palace, and when he did not appear Mme. Faure, his daughter, searched for him, finally going to Mme. Steinheil's home. There she found her father seated in an arm chair, dead.

When the household had recovered from the shock the body of the President was conveyed from the house through back streets of Paris to the Elysee palace and there the formal announcement was made of death by apoplexy. It was said the President had died in his own home, but European courts were secretly informed of the real facts.

After Faure's death Mme. Steinheil, who admits now that she detested her husband, formed other alliances, some of them with men of political influence. She confessed to the authorities that at the time of the murder of her husband and Mme. Japy she had an affair of the heart with another. This man is believed to be a rich nobleman, who is absent from Paris. Minister of Justice Briand is reported to have begun a secret inquiry into the case.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.35; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, standard, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$13.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 27c to 28c; potatoes, per bushel, 62c to 70c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$6.15; sheep, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 57 1/2c to 58c; oats, No. 2 white, 56c to 57c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.07 to \$1.08; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.07; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 80c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.07; corn, No. 3 white, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 3 white, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 77c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 3, 60c to 61c; oats, standard, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 1, 74c to 75c; barley, No. 1, 63c to 64c; pork, mess, \$14.70.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$6.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.20; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.11 to \$1.13; corn, No. 2, 71c to 72c; oats, natural white, 54c to 57c; butter, creamery, 27c to 32c; eggs, western, 31c to 35c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.05 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61c to 63c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 77c; clover seed, \$5.52.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Two elk in the San Francisco (Cal.) zoological garden engaged in a fight that resulted in the death of one.

Lombroso's nephew, Guglielmo Ferrero of Rome, will visit the President when he comes to this country to lecture.

The cultivation of the camphor tree as a substitute for orange cultivation is being considered in parts of Florida.

Official count in Oklahoma shows that Bryan carried the new State by a plurality of 12,337 over President-elect Taft.

Mrs. Matthew Birchard, mother of Mrs. Frank H. Mason, wife of the American consul in Paris, France, is dead there at the age of 85.

Fire broke out in the rear of a tenement house at 221 Sidney street, St. Louis. Two children were badly burned and a man is missing.

William A. Biggs of Greenville, Miss., was found dead in a deserted house near his home. The body of a woman was in the room with that of Biggs.

Wells Brothers Company's big department store at Litchfield, Minn., was burned the other day. Loss on stock and buildings, \$90,000; insurance \$45,000.

FIGURES IN THE LAMPHERE TRIAL.



RAY LAMPHERE.

LAMPHERE GUILTY OF ARSON.

Jury Ignores Murder Charge—Sentence from 2 to 21 Years.

Ray Lamphere was found guilty of arson after the jury had been out twenty-six hours in LaPorte, Ind. Judge John C. Richter immediately sentenced him to the penitentiary for an indeterminate term of from two to twenty-one years and assessed a fine of \$5,000. The verdict was in the nature of a compromise, ten of the jurors having held out from the first for a verdict of murder in the second degree, with a penalty of life imprisonment. Two stubborn members all day contended for a verdict of arson and not guilty, respectively.

Following the sentencing of Lamphere all the jurors signed a statement that they were convinced by the evidence at the trial that the adult body found in the ruins with the bodies of the three children was that of Mrs. Guinness.

Lamphere expressed a similar belief in the first extended statement he has made to other than his attorneys since the trial began. He said he considered himself lucky, in view of the evidence produced, in getting off as easily as he has. He maintained his innocence, however.

Contrary to expectations, Lamphere's attorneys made no motion for a new trial. Unofficially, however, they expressed such intention, but in view of Lamphere's light sentence in comparison with the heavy punishment which another jury might bring in were the new trial secured there is little likelihood of his being tried again.

In his cell Lamphere professed that he expected acquittal, but his unwonted buoyancy belied his words. He responded to congratulations on the lightness of the verdict with whole heartedness.

"I'm ready to start and take my medicine like a man," he said. "Considering the circumstantial evidence that was produced against me I suppose I am lucky. I haven't got a word to say against it."

"I'm just as innocent as you are of what I was charged with, but it isn't any wonder the jury thought what it did. The way I acted that morning of the fire certainly looked suspicious when it was presented in court."

"I thought Belle Guinness was not in the fire, because all the money she must have had wasn't shown up. But after hearing the evidence it looks to me as if that must have been her body in the fire."

SOLDIER FREEZES TO DEATH.

Goes Alone on Alaskan Hunting Trip and Lapses Asleep.

A story of reckless adventure by one of the signal corps operators in Alaska has been received by Gen. Allen, chief of the United States Signal Corps in Washington. Private William A. Bonney, who last June went to the lonely post of Linto, in central Alaska, went alone on a five days' hunting trip, and his frozen body was found next day eight miles from Linto.

Bank at Eldred, Pa., Suspended.

The Eldred Bank of Eldred, Pa., has suspended. It is said the liabilities are about \$100,000 and assets about \$140,000. Alleged overdrafts by an official of the bank are said to have caused the suspension.

Doctor Kills Himself.

Dr. O. S. Mills, aged 48 years, house physician at the Columbus (Ohio) insane asylum, left his room in a Gallipolis hotel and going to the middle of the city park killed himself by sending a bullet through his head.

NEARLY 200 ARE LOST WHEN STEAMER BURNS

Ocean Liner Going to Egypt Destroyed and Passengers Die in Mad Panic Aboard.

SCORES JUMP TO DEATH IN SEA.

Tugs Hasten to Rescue, but Fail to Land Aid Because of Furious Gale Raging.

Nearly 200 persons, passengers and crew of the Ellerman line steamer Sardinia, are reported to have perished when the steamer was destroyed by fire just after she had sailed for Alexandria, Egypt, from Valetta, Island of Malta. The Sardinia was scarcely a mile off Grand harbor when the first sign of fire appeared, but with a strong wind from the flames the whole ship was soon ablaze and the passengers and crew had scarcely a chance for their lives.

There was a wild scene of panic on board as the rapidly spreading flames drove the passengers to the rails and many of the excited ones, not even waiting for the boats to be lowered, plunged into the sea. Scores are believed to have been drowned. Others, trapped by the fire, were literally roasted to death or smothered without a chance for life.

There were many craft in the harbor at the time of the disaster and several tugs and other swift small vessels rushed to the assistance of the imperiled liner. The high sea and strong gale which prevailed at the time, however, made it impossible for them even to approach the Sardinia, and they could do little in the way of aid.

The Sardinia left Liverpool Nov. 11 with a cargo of general merchandise for Mediterranean ports. Her crew numbered forty-four, and about twenty first-class and six second-class passengers embarked at Liverpool. Most of her other passengers undoubtedly were Levantines, Maltese and Egyptians.

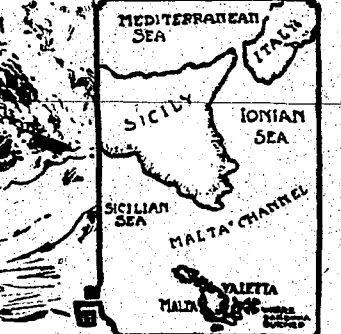
Many of these people cross on the steamers of this line from Malta to Alexandria. It is their custom to pitch their tents on decks for shelter during the four days' trip. The decks are cluttered and this condition undoubtedly made the orderly clearing of the ship difficult.

MAIL CARRIER IS SENTENCED.

R. F. Palmer Ordered to Bridewell for Robbing and Hitting Young Joliet Letter Carrier.

Robert F. Palmer, seventeen years a Joliet letter carrier, pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing the mails and was sentenced by Judge Betha in Chicago to three and a half years' imprisonment in the house of correction. Palmer's wife was in court and fainted when the judge sentenced her husband. Palmer was a Sunday school superintendent in Joliet and president of the City Letter Carriers' Association of Illinois. Though, beside his wife, two State Senators, a bank

LINER BURNED AT SEA AND HARBOR OF VALETTA.



The British liner Sardinia and view of harbor, just outside of which the passenger steamer was destroyed by fire. The map shows the relative location of the scene of the disaster in the Mediterranean.

April there were four fires at 232 North Third street, in both places there were a number of lodgers, including many women and children. The fact that the fire at both places occurred only while Mr. Kelley lived there gave the fire marshal his first clue. Mr. Kelley has been a hard-working woman.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LIVES WITH HOLE IN HIS SKULL.

Newark, N. J., Well Digger Shows Remarkable Vitality When Hurt.

Patrick Smith, a well digger of Newark, N. J., will probably recover despite a hole in his skull which laid bare the brain. Calmly removing an iron bolt from the hole after it had fallen on him Saturday, Smith quit work, boarded a car and rode to St. James' hospital. He little realized the extent of his injury, for the blow had caused a compound fracture of the skull, leaving a hole two inches deep. Attendants at the hospital thought the man would die, but he showed such remarkable vitality that after an operation was performed he was able to see visitors. Smith is 44 years old.

Cotton Broker Killed by Train.

Peter E. Hellewege of the cotton firm of Peter E. Hellewege & Co. was run over and killed by a railroad train at Elyria, Fields avenue and North Prior street, New Orleans. Mr. Hellewege was about 35 years of age.

Three Negroes Are Hanged.

Three negroes threatened with lynching at Tiptonville, Tenn., were tried immediately at a specially called session of court, convicted and sentenced to death, and the mob then executed them.

Girl Fights for Lives.

While the forty girl pupils of St. Christine's school, Saratoga, N. Y., were at breakfast a fire broke out in the laundry and spread so rapidly that all were forced to flee to save their lives. The building was damaged to the extent of \$5,000. No one was injured.

Life Convict Gets Pardon.

After sixteen years' imprisonment, John Helle, a miner, aged 48 years, serving a life term for second-degree murder, was the happy recipient of the pardoning pardon at the hands of Governor Harris of Ohio.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The usual indexes of activity make a healthy exhibit. Payments through the banks indicate a satisfactory average, and the default record is about normal. Trade generally is sustaining its recovery, while new demands strengthen the outlook in manufactures. Permits for new business structures and additions now excel all former experience, this month's aggregating \$4,000,400, against only \$332,200 in 1907, and \$882,100 in 1908. Thanksgiving sales rose to satisfactory totals, but colder weather would have been more beneficial in leading retail lines. Distribution of commodities shows increased tonnage by both rail and lake.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 26, against 18 last week, 23 in 1907, and 22 in 1908. Those with liabilities of more than \$5,000 number 5, against 5 last week, 13 in 1907, and 6 in 1908.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Wholesale trade, crop and industrial developments are generally in the direction of improvement, there is less idle machinery and the tone of affairs generally is still cheerful, but there are numerous irregularities noted in conditions in different sections and industries. The situation as a whole, therefore, lacks some of the uniformity which characterized it some time ago.

Most optimism and strength is exhibited in the leading lines of domestic manufacture and wholesale trade, particularly as to the outlook for next year, and manufacturers are buying more freely of most raw materials, while wholesalers report evidences of scarcity in many lines, especially cotton goods, for spring and later delivery next year.

In retail trade there is a good deal of irregularity, though the advent of rains and snows, followed by colder weather, helped to improve conditions as the week advanced.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Nov. 21 number 103, against 273 last week, 258 in the like week of 1907, 174 in 1908, 188 in 1906 and 184 in 1904.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 25, which compares with 33 last week and 40 in this week last year.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

CURRENT COMMENT

John D. on the Stand.

Mr. Rockefeller's memory is a miracle of mobility.—Indianapolis Star.

Mr. Rockefeller's original investment in oil was only \$4,000, since when the inside of the earth has continued to run out at his feet.—Galveston Star.

The uncertain memory of Deacon John on the witness stand is a bad recommendation for that autobiography.—Atlanta Constitution.

John D. Rockefeller insists that the oil business is "hazardous." That's so; there is always danger that the tank may spring a leak, that one of the horses may run away, or that autumn's rain may get into the pipe line.—Kansas City Star.

It may be gathered from Mr. Rockefeller's testimony before the court that the Standard Oil Company was not brought up on baby food.—Toledo Blade.

Mr. Rockefeller justifies the enormous Standard Oil profits on the plea that the business has been "hazardous." And President Roosevelt has introduced a new element of hazard for Standard Oil operations, the hazard that attends violations of law.—Kansas City Times.

Muzzling the Kaiser.

The Kaiser has not yet learned his trade. What he needs is a Loeb.—New York World.

The German Emperor can go off behind the barn and talk to himself as much as he likes.—Baltimore Sun.

What has happened at Berlin is quite as likely to be the beginning of something as the end.—Indianapolis Star.

Poor William! While his friend Theodore is to be an editor, he, the Emperor of Germany, has been compelled to bow the knee to the blue pencil of the chancellor.—Detroit News.

If the Kaiser is not having a corking good time it is not because he has not been bottled up.—Atlanta Constitution.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Lumber manufacturers of the Middle Northwest will send a committee to Washington to urge the removal of the tariff on lumber. Pacific coast lumbermen



Blood will tell, and so will the feed trough.

Read what people who know from experience say about incubators.

Large boned and smoothly built mares bred to a good sized jack of good blood will produce the best mules.

The farmer who does not sell off the fertility of his land through the milch cow seldom signs a note at the bank.

No ensilage should be allowed to stand in the stable and no hay should be fed just before milking or a dust will be raised.

You may be sure that if you pack three grades of fruit in one box or barrel you will get only the price for the lowest grade.

There is one advantage in teaching a horse to walk well, and that is he is not injured in the least in any way for any other gait.

A ration of good wheat bran once a week is a fine change for a horse. Wet it up good and he will relish it and it will act nicely on his bowels.

To the shambles with the cow that cannot produce enough to pay for her keep. Keeping this kind of an animal is like pouring water into a rat hole.

The anonymous letter writer and the dog polisher belong to the same cowardly company, both engaging in enterprises for which they do not care to assume responsibility.

The silo has certainly come to stay. No better proof of this assertion is the fact that in the older dairy districts of New England many new silos have been constructed this past season.

Poultry that is confined should be provided with an abundance of charcoal, oyster shell and grit. When running loose the fowls will get these elements or their equivalents of their own accord.

United States Secretary of Agriculture Wilson charges the farmers of this country with being soil robbers. The charge is rather sweeping, but if placed on trial a good many of them would have to plead guilty.

A New Jersey man who owns twelve White Leghorn hens, all over five years of age, says they laid an average of ten eggs per day during April. He thinks it is a mistake to kill hens under three years old.

Massachusetts has a new law which makes a uniform milk standard of 12.25 per cent total solids and 3.25 per cent of which must be butter fat. This reduces the butter fat for summer slightly and increases the winter standard by a fraction.

When a dealer buys unsorted apples he turns them out on the floor of his warehouse and sets a boy at sorting them. By this process he sometimes gains as much as 50 per cent on the price of the whole lot. Why not do this at home or in the orchard?

One beauty about a good system of tilling is the fact that, while it makes the land through which it runs arable in a wet season, it does not dry it out too much in a dry season, as a mellow condition of soil prevails that tends to prevent a baking of the surface.

The difference between a poor cow and a good one in a dairy is the difference between success and failure. A poor cow is estimated by the pounds of milk she carries—a good one by the amount of milk she gives. Cows are purchased at \$30 that are expensive and others for \$100 that are cheap, as their work in the dairy will show.

The children in the home enjoy a balanced ration as well as do the animals in the feed lot or stable. Such a ration is pork and beans, boiled potatoes and brown bread, poached eggs on toast, good grammar bread and Jersey milk; roast pork, dressing and baked potatoes and apple sauce; roast beef, mashed potatoes and pie.

Where one understands the proper recipes for making the different kinds of cement for the various farm uses any enterprising farmer or farmer's boy can manufacture his own cement blocks, make water troughs, hopper floor or construct the walks about the house provided only that a supply of sand and gravel is at hand.

A farmer who for a number of years past has made a specialty of some one product each year last year had fifty acres planted to cabbages. When he had marketed the last carload of the vegetable, he found that he had cleared in the neighborhood of \$50 per acre. The raising of the crop meant to start with a rich soil, clean cultivation and lots of hard work both in the care and marketing of the crop.

The lifting of corn—the planting of it in the bottom of a deep furrow and the covering of it deeper as it germinates and grows—is practiced in several transatlantic States and is made necessary in order to make up for a deficient rainfall. Planted in this way the roots of the corn go deep and receive moisture from the subsoil. In other States in the eastern portion of the corn belt the effort of the tiller of the soil is quite often to overcome the handicap of a surplus of moisture.

The Hissing of the Goose.
A recent writer explains the peculiar attitude and hissing of the goose something as follows: When you enter a yard where geese are they will stretch

out their necks and hiss like a serpent. They will do the same when sitting upon their nests. This authority says that in the far East, long ago, geese nested in the tall grass, and in some way unknown discovered that no sound would drive away the intruder as quickly as the hissing of the snake, the bite of which is poisonous and meant death. Therefore when the intruder approached near the nest the geese would stretch out their necks, making it resemble a snake, and send forth sounds like a snake, which were successful in driving away the enemy.

Feeding Horses.
There are no iron-clad rules that can be given in regard to feeding the farm team. If all horses were alike in regard to their appetite, their capabilities of assimilating nourishment from their food, their disposition in regard to worrying, or fretting, as it is called, and wasting their energy, then one could gauge the amount of feed according to the size of the horse and the amount of work he has to do and be guided accordingly.

One needs to observe and study the needs of each animal under his charge and meet the requirements. Most horses are inclined to eat more of the hay and coarse feed than they can digest. It is safer to give only as much as the stomach can comfortably hold at a time and allow digestion to be accomplished before another feeding. By feeding only such amounts of either hay or grain as the individual horse needs, and that, too, regularly, the animal will keep in better condition, show more ambition and perform the work in a more satisfactory manner than if the stomach is overworked with too much forage. The feed can be varied with benefit, and be relished better than if only one or two kinds of feed are given. One of the great secrets of success in feeding is studying to find the needs of the horse and being ready to supply them.
—N. A. Clapp.

Horse Collars and Their Use.
The closely padded, ill-fitting, soft collar means suffering and shortens the life of the horse.

"Years ago I gave up the hit, sticky pad," said an intelligent farmer, "and have used only the close-fitting, hard leather collar, which we have endeavored to keep clean. This clean collar, with a good washing of the shoulders noon and nights, has generally sufficed to keep them free from soreness. Still, during the constant use of the riding cultivator in our cornfields the necks sometimes get sore, caused by the weight and the moving of the collar across the skin at each step of the horse. We are all inclined to use collars too large for the horse. Much pain should be taken in the first fitting of the collar, and if it is thoroughly soaked and placed on the horse while still wet, it will usually shape itself to the shoulders. Another thing, we try to avoid a too low draft. The way double harnesses are usually made all the weight comes on the horse's necks, and there is a constant tendency to lower the draft, even until it comes nearly to the point of the shoulder. This should be overcome as far as possible. The draft should be high enough to insure an even bearing the entire length of the shoulder, and neither should the girth be buckled tight enough to cause any draft on the top of the neck. In fact, a girth is unnecessary and need never be used except where the traces are attached to the load above a right angle to the horse's shoulders. Steel collars are in use near us, and I am going to try a pale this spring. I think the principle is right, and they strike me as being very convenient."

The New Arabian Alfalfa.
The new Arabian type of alfalfa recently introduced by the Department of Agriculture, has so far as tried, been a decided improvement on the common type of California alfalfa, introduced into this country by the early Spanish settlers. It is one of those importations introduced by the adventurous explorers sent out by the government in the search for novelties in the agricultural line. It was brought about 1903 to southern California to the experimental station near Pomona.

It is expected by those who have it in charge that it will also stand more frost. It may not be generally known that when the young and tender shoots of alfalfa are full of sap and growth a frost which will nip other tender vegetation will also touch alfalfa, but not to as great a degree as it would potatoes. According to J. W. Mills, then in charge of the experiment station recently abandoned at Pomona, on land where water was something like ten feet below the surface, the native alfalfa could, without irrigation, be cut for hay four times during the year. Under the same conditions the new Arabian would cut six times.

In the Mecca country, in Riverside county, on the borders of the Colorado desert, it is just as prolific in proportion. The experiments there are not yet completed, dating back only to last May. The Brockman brothers are carrying on the experiments in connection with the experiment station. From May to December it was cut seven times and there is but little doubt about it being possible to cut it twelve times a year. Some sanguine observers think it may be cut sixteen times, against ten times for the ordinary alfalfa. The warm days and nights there are very favorable for growth of all kinds of vegetation that revel in extreme heat. These conditions, however, stimulate an earlier blossoming period and a consequent shortening of stalk.

As to the yield of hay or fodder per acre, no satisfactory estimate can be given. In our Riverside climate, with cool nights and abundant water, seven tons of hay per acre per annum, with six or seven cuttings is a moderate estimate, based on thirty-five years' experience and observation.

FIFTY MAY BE DEAD IN ARKANSAS STORM

Two Tornadoes Sweep Large Section of State, Causing Death and Injury.

HAVOC WHERE THEY MET.

Region Swept Bare, Trees and Houses Being Labeled—Town of Piney Wiped Out.

Two tornadoes, one from the north and the other from the south, swept over western Arkansas late Monday afternoon, killing many persons and destroying much property. From reports received it is estimated that thirty to fifty lives were lost. The property damage will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

One tornado started in the extreme southwestern part of the State, and went north, touching the second tier of counties from the western boundary line. The other started in the northwestern corner of the State and went south, devastating the second and third tiers of counties. The counties through which the storms passed are Lafayette, Columbia, Miller, Pike, Howard, Hempstead, Montgomery, Yell, Pope, Johnson, Franklin and Carroll.

Many killed at Piney. Piney, a German settlement on the Iron Mountain railroad, between Knoxville and London, suffered most severely, and was practically wiped out. The number of dead is estimated from nine to twenty. Five business houses and a number of dwellings were destroyed.

From the towns of Berryville and Cravens the most definite reports are received. At the former three persons were injured, and the property loss is estimated between \$25,000 and \$40,000. At Cravens four persons are known to be dead. They are members of the family of John Holsen, a farmer, who were caught under the falling timbers.

IMPERIAL ENVY.



The Kaiser—And you mean to say that you are permitted to give out an expression of opinion whenever the spirit moves you?
—Baltimore Sun.

of their home. L. G. Holt and wife, an aged couple, were injured. A dispatch from Knoxville partly confirms the report that the village of Barr, four miles from that place, was wrecked. In the vicinity of Mulberry five persons are reported to have been killed. At Lodi the Methodist church and several other buildings were destroyed.

POETICS and POLITICIANS

The President has removed from office George M. Stewart, postmaster at Seattle, Wash., because he solicited campaign contributions.

The election of Secretary of State Elihu Root as United States Senator to succeed Senator Platt was advocated in resolutions adopted by the Union League Club in New York.

That the Republicans will continue in control of both branches of Congress at least for another two years was known the morning after election, although the majority in the House had been reduced apparently to forty-five, as compared with fifty-seven in the present House. Cannon was again elected by a comfortable plurality, in spite of the national fight made against him, both by organized labor and by various progressive influences. Most of the Republican Congressmen in Nebraska and elsewhere who were pledged not to support Cannon for the Speakership were themselves beaten at the polls. In Iowa one of the Republican veterans who went down to defeat was Hepburn. His Democratic successor is a young editor, D. Jamison. Other Republicans retired are Overstreet of Indiana, McCleary of Pennsylvania, Charles B. Landis and others.

County division was beaten at every point in western North Dakota, and the counties will do business in the same old way. But the fight will be continued and no new court houses will be built for two years.

President Gompers of the Federation of Labor said that the moral influence of the campaign is with the cause of the workers and that the party labor took complete the discussion to be devoted exclusively to the labor question. Though temporarily defeated, he insisted that labor was not conquered by entrenched wealth.

Opponents of Gov. Chamberlain, who was chosen United States Senator by popular vote of the Oregon electors, who pledged Legislature candidates to vote for him, are trying to nullify the election by securing signatures to petitions recalling legislators from their pledges.

"President Roosevelt, six months ago, came to the conclusion that no combination of circumstances would induce him to become a candidate for election to the United States Senate from New York State to succeed Thomas C. Platt," said National Committeeman William L. Ward of New York, as he was leaving the White House.

POOLED UNCLE SAM.

How the Creek Indians Suffered from Out of \$7,000,000.

The Creek Indians have endured Congress to the tune of \$7,000,000 in their treaty agreements, and the first knowledge Congress will have of it will be this winter, when the Indians and the representatives of the Department of the Interior will demand that Congress settle up. And the Creeks are laughing up their sleeves at the clover trap into which Congress walked.

The first Creek agreement provided that each Creek should receive 160 acres of land, the maximum appraised value of which should be \$1,040. Those who got land appraised for less than the maximum were to have the difference in land or in money. Then the Creeks slipped through Congress an innocent-looking measure that provided that newborn children should be admitted to the rolls.

Congress had not figured, but the Creeks had. The result was that the newborn children took up all the surplus land for allotments. The allotting is completed and the Indians now are ready for a final settlement, and it will be recommended to Congress this winter by the commissioners of the five tribes and the Secretary of the Interior.

The Creeks have only \$3,000,000 assets, as a tribe. This leaves them a net \$7,000,000, which Congress will have to pay. It is just \$7,000,000 additional wealth the Creeks have procured by outwitting Congress.

There are nearly 20,000 Creeks. This \$7,000,000 will mean \$350 to every man, woman and child, and when it is paid will be the greatest amount of money the Creeks ever had at one time. Every Creek allottee will share in it, unless he got land that was appraised at the full \$1,040. It makes no difference if an Indian has gotten his allotment and sold every acre of it, if it was appraised for \$700 by the government he will be entitled to \$340 in money.

GATUN DAM AT PANAMA SINKING

Heavy Rainfalls Undermine Structure, Causing Earth to Settle.

Because of the exceptionally heavy rainfalls of the last three weeks the earth on the crest of the Gatun dam, in

of their home. L. G. Holt and wife, an aged couple, were injured.

A dispatch from Knoxville partly confirms the report that the village of Barr, four miles from that place, was wrecked. In the vicinity of Mulberry five persons are reported to have been killed. At Lodi the Methodist church and several other buildings were destroyed.

The settlement of the dam was expected. The reason is the heavy weight of the embankment. There is nothing to prevent this falling in, and it will have to continue.

There have been other settlements in the vicinity of the dam at Gatun, and the rains have resulted, furthermore, in several landslides in the Culabra cut. The railroad track is inundated on both sides for a distance of several miles.

Automatic Train Protection.
A device invented by P. J. Simmen of Los Angeles to prevent collisions of railroad trains, and which is in successful operation on a trial section of the Santa Fe railroad in Southern California, is now being investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under this system each train records on a sheet in the dispatcher's office the exact time it enters and leaves a block and the dispatcher can signal to any engineer either to stop or to proceed. The dispatcher is protected from human error by the automatic interlocking of the switches by which he signals the trains. That is, a signal for a train to go ahead can not be given unless the block is clear. A danger signal is given automatically by the presence of a train, broken rail or open switch in the block ahead, or by the dispatcher, if it is not obeyed by an engineer in the next 1,000 feet, his train is automatically stopped. The engineer can prevent the stop only by reducing the speed to the required limit. The time and place where a danger signal is given is recorded automatically on the engine. An official test is to be made.

Comic Supplement Passing.
The decision of the Boston Herald to abandon the comic supplement hitherto published with its Sunday issue has renewed the discussion of this journalistic policy. That paper explained editorially that "a great newspaper no longer needs a clown" and asserts besides that comic supplements have ceased to be comic. It adds: "They have become as vulgar in design as they are tawdry in color. There is no longer any semblance of art in them, and if there are any ideas they are low and descending lower."

Sea-Born Mountains Submerged.
A barren, volcanic peak which rose out of the sea near Unalakleet about a year ago and which was named Mount McCulloch, its height being estimated to be 1,000 feet, has sunk again into the sea. The captain of a whaler first reported the disappearance, and now the government revenue cutter McCulloch has returned to San Francisco with confirmation and details. In place of the lofty mountain now there is an almost completely landlocked bay, into which the cutter sailed and made soundings. The depth was from eight fathoms at the shore to twenty-five fathoms at the center.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

Faithful Recounting of Latest State News

LIFE BRIGHTENED BY RUNAWAY.

Student Says Craving for Simple Life Caused Him to Disappear.

Lee A. Wolfard, the student of Kalamazoo college, who mysteriously disappeared from his room last September, in letters written back to friends in Kalamazoo, lays bare the secret of the affliction which caused him to disappear. Overstated strength and ambition for an education along with a craving for the "simple life" among the simple country people, Wolfard in a letter to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Curtis, says caused him to arise from his bed at midnight and leave the city. He went direct to Manitoba. The letter was the first received since the disappearance and in it Wolfard put a great deal of stress on a blighted life because of his runaway act in a moment when his mind was overtaxed. After leaving his room the young man walked eighteen miles to Decatur, where he took a train for Chicago. The disappearance of Wolfard soon after college opened caused a sensation. He disappeared in the night and stories of foul play, having girl trouble and suicide were spread. Police in more than a hundred cities searched for the missing man. The father came here from Encampment, Wyo., and a son came from Detroit, both remaining in Kalamazoo for many days. While in the midst of the search, the young man was heard from through a letter written to his mother at Encampment.

NEGRO STUDENTS CAUSE STRIKE.

Class at Grand Rapids Walks Out and Is Suspended.

Thirty-four members of the junior class in the Grand Rapids Veterinary College walked out of a class room when two colored students entered to resume their studies. Because of the objections of other students the colored men had been denied admission when they returned to college this year, and they appealed to the courts. Judge Perkins of the Kent County Circuit Court issued a mandamus compelling the college management to admit them on the ground that the college, being a quasi-public institution, had no right to discriminate against citizens because of their color. After this strike the school authorities suspended the entire junior class, including the two negro students.

KISSES NURSE; IS EXPELLED.

Exploit of Michigan Medics Brings Disastrous Consequences.

Varsity "medics" in Ann Arbor are in a fever of excitement, for, shocking beyond belief, one of their number, Clarence Penman, a senior from Beaumont, Texas, has been expelled, all because he kissed one of the pretty nurses at the University hospital. Penman, who is one of the most popular men in the department and a prominent Phi Beta Pi, was on duty late one night. When it came time to go he said "Good night" to the nurse, and as there was none to see he kissed her. But just at this moment the head nurse appeared. She reported what she saw, the nurse was discharged and the student expelled.

FUGITIVE FOUND IN HAY.

Lad Who Escaped from Jail Is Taken from St. Johns.

The finding of 17-year-old Jesse Sturgis of St. Johns, who escaped from jail at Kalamazoo, hidden in a haystack, reveals the peculiar fact that Alvin Seymour, 35 years old, had escaped with the boy, but after hiding him and securing food for him had gone back to jail, where he was found the next morning. Seymour strenuously denied that he had any knowledge of the whereabouts of Sturgis, saying he had never left the jail, although the door had been taken from the hinges. Sturgis was taken back to St. Johns, where he is wanted on a charge of jumping a board bill and stealing a watch. Seymour was released, as he was held merely as a witness.

SALT COMPANY LOSES DECISION.

Only Fines of Quality Can Free Stearns from \$20,000 Fine.

Judge Kauffman in the United States District Court in Grand Rapids ruled against the Stearns Salt and Lumber Company of Ludington, on its motion for the opening of the interstate commerce case against it in which it was fined \$20,000 on twenty counts for accepting rebates from the Pere Marquette railroad. The court, however, made a proposition to suspend judgment on condition that the Stearns company should pay into court and plead guilty on six counts. It was claimed by President Justus S. Stearns that the plea of guilty on the twenty counts entered last May was paid under a misapprehension.

STEPS IN FRONT OF TRAIN.

Flint Shopman's Death May Have Been Suicide.

While walking through the Pere Marquette yards in the north end of Flint, W. P. Carr was struck and killed by a passenger train. As the train approached Carr stepped from beside the track directly in front of the locomotive, but whether deliberately or in ignorance his danger is not known.

BARRED FROM THE MAIL.

Postal Card Tax Notices Ruled to Be "Threats."

Because postal cards containing statements of water taxes, included notices of 20 per cent penalty in cases where payment is not made in specified times, the postal department has held that notice in a threat and therefore the city of Kalamazoo cannot send the cards through the mails. The city will not attempt to send notices through the mails, but will hereafter deliver them by messenger.

FROZEN BODY IS FOUND.

Evidence in that Grand Rapids Man Perished in Storm.

While trapping muskrats along Plaster creek, Peter Vanderhook of Grand Rapids came on the frozen body of John Miles, who disappeared from the county home recently. The man had wandered about in the storm until, overcome by the cold, he fell and lay dying. The body was found and immediately interred in the asylum for the insane. Only a cent was found in his pockets.

ROASTS IN FIRE WHEN SET.

Ferryburg Woman Perishes While Family Barely Save Lives.

Trapped in a burning house, Mrs. Cornelius Westerhouse met her death. The family of Albert Volght, at Ferryburg, was awakened about 4 a. m. to find the dwelling aflame. They barely escaped with their lives, losing all their possessions. Mrs. Westerhouse, mother of Mrs. Volght, slept in a room on the upper floor, where it is believed, the blaze originated. Mrs. Westerhouse, some time ago, lost her husband and son in a railroad accident, and since that time she had been somewhat deranged. About a week ago she attempted to fire the house, and it was thought she set the fire which burned the dwelling.

DEATH ENDS "PLAY DUEL."

Upper Michigan Lads Give Object Lesson in Art of Duelling.

Demonstrating in a practical manner to two younger companions how duels are fought, Robert Warren, aged 13, and Miller Miller, 15, both of Marquette, stood back to back, guns in hand; then walking ten paces, wheeled about, took quick aim and pulled triggers, the boys believing the weapons to be empty. Unfortunately Miller's gun contained a shell. The shot hit Warren in the head and he fell dead. The fatality occurred while the boys were hunting. Scott's "Tallman" was being studied in school and due to this there arose the discussion of modern duelling, which ended in the tragedy.

NEW CONSTITUTION CARRIES.

Returns Now Received from 73 Counties Indicate Such Plurality.

Seventy-three counties of the State from which reports have been received by the Secretary of State report 170,778 votes cast for the adoption of the new constitution and 104,432 against, showing a majority in favor of adoption of 66,326. This will probably be swelled 10,000 by returns yet to be received.

ALL OVER THE STATE.

It is reported that more than forty cases of foot and mouth disease have been discovered in herds of cattle in Livonia township in Wayne county.

A warrant has been issued for Samuel Dohnsack of Owosso, who disappeared, leaving a wife and child unprotected for, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Frank Lewis, cashier of the Athens bank, was arraigned in the Circuit Court on the charge of forgery, pleaded not guilty and the case was put over to the February term.

Kalamazoo county "dry" have formed the first organization in the State to start a campaign for State wide prohibition. There was an exceedingly large attendance at the session.

While trying to uncouple the cars, George Burns of Hillsdale, a brakeman on the Lake Shore railroad, was killed instantly at Albion. His head and arm were severed from his body.

Registrar Hall of the University of Michigan, assisted by Prof. Frink of the railway engineering department of the University of Oregon, is getting out a new text book in trigonometry.

The mysterious burning of the farm barns of George Jondro and William Robert in Frenchtown the same night has caused the sheriff and prosecuting attorney to start a rigid investigation.

President John Q. Ross, head of the chamber of commerce, has declared against use of bonus funds for securing factories for Michigan. Muskegon has expended about \$200,000 in bonus funds.

A record of mail delivered shows that an average of 77,775 pieces are delivered in Grand Rapids daily. Of this more than 53,000 pieces are first-class mail. The average cost of delivery is 38 cents a hundred pieces.

Harry Meyers of Detroit, who represented himself as a Macabee and obtained aid from several lodges in the State, has been sentenced by Judge Bishop in Hastings to the Detroit house of correction for seventy days.

Two trainmen were killed and three injured in a collision between two freight trains on the Toledo and Ann Arbor railway, near Lakeland. Following a change of orders, it is understood, one of the trains ran by a signal.

The second power dam across the Escanaba river will be constructed in the near future near Gross. The new dam will be thirty feet high and will develop a sufficient head to furnish 2,500-horse power. The current developed by the new dam will be transmitted to Gladstone and other upper peninsula points where it will be used for manufacturing purposes.

Her feet held in the body of the buggy and her head between the wheels, Mrs. Jacob Barnhardt had a wild ride in his buggy in Battle Creek. Her horse taking the rig hit a farmer's wagon, hurling the unconscious Mrs. Barnhardt high in the air. Picked up for dead, the woman revived, with no serious physical injuries than two broken ribs.

While on his way home from school Gillette Stopen, 14-year-old son of Samuel S. Stopen of Oxford, jumped upon the rear of a passing buggy. His left leg was caught in a wheel and fractured in four places and so badly crushed that amputation was necessary above the knee.

Because Miss Mary Wilcox, 10-year-old girl, refused to marry him, Thos. Hansen of Manominee attempted suicide at Ocoee Falls, the home of the girl, by firing two shots into his side with a revolver. Both bullets lodged a few inches from his heart. His condition is extremely critical.

Cled in tattered clothing and exhausted from exposure, Clyde Baker, 6 years old, applied for aid at the home of Mary Mitchell in Fenton. He said that he had run away from a family near there, where he had been mistreated. The little boy exhibited many welts and bruises which he said he had received in whipping.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1620—The Pilgrims in the cabin of the "Mayflower" signed the famous compact.

1072—Island of Tobago taken from the Dutch by the English.

1734—Zenger, editor of a New York weekly journal, was imprisoned for defending government by the people.

1762—First school of anatomy in America was opened in Philadelphia.

1780—North Carolina, the twelfth State, accepted the constitution.

1804—Gen. Armstrong, American Minister to France, presented his credentials to Napoleon Bonaparte.

1800—Napoleon declared a blockade of the British Isles.

1820—The city of Camden, S. C., almost destroyed by fire. President Guerrero of Mexico relinquished the extraordinary powers granted him by Congress on account of the Spanish invasion. Gen. Bolivar's attempt to establish a monarchy frustrated by the Venezuelans. New England began the custom of celebrating the last Thursday in November as a day of Thanksgiving.

1840—Dr. George Parkman murdered in Boston by Prof. John Webster of the Harvard Medical College.

1801—Federal forces bombarded the Confederate fortifications at Pensacola. Union forces defeated in skirmish at Hunter's Hill, Va. United States vessel Santee captured the privateer Royal Yacht off Galveston.

1802—All political State prisoners released.

1803—Prince of Sonderburg-Glücksburg proclaimed King of Denmark as Christian IX.

1864—Gen. Sherman began his march from Atlanta to the sea. Sarah Jane Smith, 16 years old, a Confederate spy, sentenced to death in St. Louis.

1807—Charles Dickens arrived in Boston. Committee of the House reported in favor of the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.

1868—New England Woman Suffrage Association organized, with Julia Ward Howe as president.

1870—Duke of Aosta elected King of Spain.

1873—"Hoe" Tweed convicted of defrauding the city treasury of New York.

1874—Forty persons were drowned by the sinking of the packet Empire at the United States swept by a hurricane.

1875—Mary Anderson made her stage debut in Louisville.

1878—The Halifax award of \$3,500,000 was paid to Canada.

1883—Standard time substituted for local time.

1884—Mme. Patti, in New York, celebrated the silver jubilee of her appearance there as a prima donna.

1880—Brazilian monarchy overthrown and republic established. Alaska demanded representation in Congress.

1890—Rattleship Maine launched at the Brooklyn navy yard.

1892—International Maritime Congress met in Brussels. Sir John Thompson succeeded John Abbott as Canadian Prime Minister. The great Homestead strike declared at an end.

1893—Twelve thousand lives lost by earthquake in Kuchan, Persia.

1890—Twenty thousand British troops gathered at Cape Town.

1900—Many lives lost by hurricane in Tennessee.

1901—The Privy Council of England decided the Manitoba prohibition law to be constitutional.

1900—Prince Charles of Denmark chosen King of Norway. General strike renewed at St. Petersburg.

1900—Rev. Algernon Cressy, who had been charged with heresy, renounced ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church.

